

## arab news

Publishers: saudi research and marketing company

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VOL. V NO. 145

THURSDAY-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21-22, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-THANI 5-6, 1400 A.H.

Andean Pact  
studies PLO  
recognition

CARACAS, Feb. 20 (Agencies) — The Andean Pact countries are studying the possibility of recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zandbrano-Velasco said Wednesday.

Zandbrano-Velasco told a press conference that Venezuela had submitted recommendations on the recognition of the PLO to the other members of the Pact — Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador.

Peru is already in contact with the PLO through the Arab League and the Palestine Liberation Organization has offices in Lima, he added.

The declaration comes on the heels of a visit by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera-Campins to Saudi Arabia.

Herrera-Campins and his entourage were greeted by King Khaled as he entered the country after making an extensive tour of other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

At the time, Venezuelan ambassador in Jeddah, Jose Ramon Dovalle told *Arab News* that Herrera-Campins expressed the Pact's desire to "set up a bridge of cooperation" with the Kingdom. He added that there were "high hopes" for the visit which "primarily aimed at strengthening Saudi-Venezuelan cooperation."

Toward the end of the Venezuelan president's visit, the Kingdom and Herrera-Campins (speaking for the Andean Pact) jointly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent occupation of that country.

In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the three-day visit, the two leaders supported principles of the United Nations and stressed the liberty of every country to achieve its ambitions on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Foreign exchange  
strings eased  
in Switzerland

ZURICH, Feb. 20 (R) — Switzerland Wednesday eased some five-year-old foreign exchange restrictions with the aim of strengthening the Swiss franc and counter-acting inflation.

The effect of the move was to make holdings in Swiss francs more attractive to investors in other countries.

The government lifted a ban which had prevented Swiss banks paying interest on deposit and savings accounts held by foreigners. At the same time the National Bank relaxed rules intended to stop speculation in the purchase of francs for future delivery.

Both restrictions were introduced when heavy inflows of funds were forcing the franc upwards on foreign exchange markets and threatening to put the Swiss export industry out of business.

Comparative calm on foreign exchanges over the past year means speculators who previously made large profits out of a rapidly appreciating franc are now moving into other currencies which provide much higher interest rates. As a result the franc has been relatively weak on foreign exchanges.



## King improving; Barre's visit delayed

KHALED IMPROVING: The indisposition of King Khaled was due to exertion during his trip outside Riyadh and had nothing to do with the surgery performed on the King's leg in Geneva last year, Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazairi said Wednesday. King Khaled cut short a trip to his desert retreat a few days ago and was admitted in hospital in Riyadh for a medical check-up. Dr. Jazairi said that after all tests were completed Tuesday, doctors concluded that the King had overstrained himself and that his trip in the vicinity of Riyadh had further exhausted him. He added that, "God willing, the King's health is improving continuously, but all

what he needs is a few days' rest."

The visit of French Premier Raymond Barre to Saudi Arabia has been postponed.

Barre was to have been in Saudi Arabia Feb. 23-25, the decision to postpone the visit was taken jointly by Barre and Crown Prince Fahd.

Meanwhile, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah returned to Riyadh from Baghdad Wednesday. He discussed with President Saddam Hussein Tuesday bilateral relations and the Arab state of affairs. Prince Abdullah was met at the airport by several members of the royal family, senior officials and high-ranking officers.

## By Egyptian party

## Palestine flags raised

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (R) — Egypt's Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) Wednesday hoisted Palestinian flags on its headquarters in the center of Cairo in protest against the opening of an Israeli embassy in the city.

A banner reading boycott the Israelis who killed our sons in Sinai, Abu Zabal and Bahr El-Bakr, was strung alongside the flags.

More than 100 workers and schoolchildren were killed during Israeli air raids on a factory at Abu Zabal near Cairo and a school at Bahr El-Bakr village in the Nile delta in 1970.

Officials of the UPP, which opposes the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed in Washington last year, also distributed badges of the Palestinian flag.

Another opposition party, the Socialist Labor Party (SLP), hoisted Palestinian flags on its offices in Cairo Monday when the Israeli embassy was opened.

The SLP supported the peace pact with Israel but said the exchange of ambassadors should not take place before Israel had withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories.

## Kuwait rejects Libya request

KUWAIT, Feb. 20 (R) — Kuwait Wednesday rejected a request from Libya to postpone a visit by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

He told reporters Libya had warned Kuwait it would withdraw its ambassador if the visit, planned for March 1, went ahead.

Libyan-French relations have been bad since a guerrilla attack on the Tunisian town of Gafsa last month in which 41 persons were

killed. After the raid France increased military aid to Tunisia, which led to anti-French rioting in Tripoli.

Libya had denied a Tunisian accusation that it plotted the raid.

"Kuwait does not agree with the Libyan government's view that the visit be postponed because it is an internal matter in which no one should interfere," the Kuwaiti spokesman said.

## Congress eyes arms for Gulf

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The Carter administration has urged Congress to approve a special stockpile of weapons and ammunition to be rushed to friendly states in the Arabian Gulf and other areas in the event of an emergency.

The arms stockpile proposal, outlined Tuesday by Defense Secretary Harold Brown before a congressional committee, calls for an

initial outlay of almost \$47 million in the coming fiscal year, rising to a total of about \$500 million over the next five years.

The weapons and other military hardware, to be stored in the U.S., would enable the administration to provide rapid aid to friendly states that request assistance without depleting the arms stocks of U.S. combat forces, congressional sources said.

The sources said the administration was concerned that a crisis in the Gulf or some other area could force the U.S. to "bleed" its own weapons stocks to provide arms to a friendly state, such as happened during the massive U.S. rearming of Israel during the 1973 Middle East War.

The special contingency weapons stockpile, as proposed by the Pentagon, could also be used by U.S. troops in any joint military effort with a friendly country, sources said.

Brown, in describing the plan to the house foreign affairs committee, said the stockpile concept was an important initiative "that merits your enthusiastic support."

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## Soviets ignore deadline

KABUL, Feb. 20 (AP) — An estimated force of 100,000 Soviet troops stayed in Afghanistan Wednesday, ignoring the deadline for their withdrawal set by President Carter last month.

The president said Jan. 20 he would favor a boycott of the Olympics if the Kremlin did not withdraw its troops in a month, and in Bonn, West Germany Wednesday, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said, "the United States will not participate in the Olympics in Moscow."

In Moscow, the deadline passed without comment. The official Soviet news media previously charged Carter with attempting to blackmail the Soviet Union and insisted pressure from the United States would not affect Soviet foreign policy objectives. But the Soviets never reported the Feb. 20 deadline Carter had set — or its link with American participation in the summer Olympics.

There were persistent rumors in the Afghan capital that the Soviets might stage a token withdrawal of a few thousand men, but it did not materialize.

Some Western diplomats here now speculate the Soviets and the Soviet-backed Afghan government will not be able to put down a 21-month rebellion by Muslim insurgents without even greater numbers of troops being sent here from the Soviet Union.

"There must be some military experts in the Kremlin advising the politburo at this very moment that only 200,000 more men would enable them to see the light at the end of the tunnel," one Western diplomat commented.

Western intelligence reports estimate that sabotage, sniping, bomb attacks and hit-and-run raids by anti-Communist Muslim fighters brought the Soviet Army at least 3,000 casualties in the first two months of its Afghanistan intervention, including between 600 and 800 men killed.

The Afghan Army, estimated at 100,000 men before the Soviet intervention in late December, is believed to have been cut in half through desertions, purges and guerrilla action. Soviet-trained Afghan soldiers have shown little enthusiasm for fighting their brothers.

The Russians have intervened against various Afghan Army units. But they seem reluctant to deploy their infantry against the Muslim fighters, perhaps for fear of being drawn into an escalating open-ended guerrilla war.

One diplomat from a non-aligned nation said, "the Russians are in a trap. They cannot retreat without losing face and they cannot go forward without getting more and more embroiled in an inextricable situation."

Anti-Communist fighters meanwhile, were virtually in control of Afghanistan's main supply route from Pakistan, attacking civilian traffic at villages outmaneuvering the ill-trained Afghan soldiers sent to "pacify" the area.

Four Western reporters, representing the Associated Press, Reuters, the French news agency Agence France Presse and the London *Daily Telegraph*, travelled in a convoy of trucks and buses that was repeatedly ambushed last week in a gorge on the high-King Hussein  
in Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Wednesday for an official visit at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ceausescu and other top officials were at Bucharest's airport for the welcome.

It is the third meeting between King Hussein and Ceausescu. Romania is the only Soviet bloc country having dealings with Israel and the Arab world.

Romanian media on the eve of Hussein's arrival made it clear that the Middle East conflict would be a main issue of the talks, which would also deal with bilateral problems such as economic and trade relations.

Defense takes  
nearly half of  
Syrian budget

DAMASCUS, Feb. 20 (R) — Syria will spend 49 per cent of its 1980 budget of over \$7 billion on defense, Finance Minister Hamdi Saqqa said.

He said Tuesday that the overall budget stood at 28,903 million Syrian pounds (about \$7,225 million). It represented an increase of over six billion Syrian pounds (over \$1.5 billion) over last year's budget.

Saqqa told the People's Council (parliament) that spending on increased defense potential and the fighting ability of the armed forces was up by 637 million Syrian pounds (about \$159 million) over last year's figure.

The sum of 14,077 million Syrian pounds (about \$3,519 million) will be spent on investment projects, with an increase of about 3,166 million Syrian pounds (about \$790 million) over last year's allocation.

Official sources said the government had earmarked 900 million Syrian pounds (about \$225 million) on subsidizing basic products.

The budget estimated foreign loans and aid expected this year at 9,920 million Syrian pounds (about \$2,480 million).

way from Jalalabad to Kabul.

Only one bus passenger was injured by gunfire. Many others were robbed of all their cash and valuables.

After remaining immobilized between two positions for four hours, the convoy abandoned the trip and returned to Jalalabad.

The Soviet army was nowhere to be seen. Jalalabad, 166km east of Kabul, is near the Pakistan border and the entry point for most of Afghanistan's consumer goods. Drivers in the convoy said the Afghan Army has been unable to prevent the almost daily ambushes in the road to Kabul.

At least six vehicles in the reporters' convoy, including one large modern bus, were set on fire and remained as smoldering wrecks on the road. Three government trucks were pushed into the swirling Kabul River.

Huge boulders were dislodged to block the way. Trees were felled across the road.

Two culverts were blown up earlier. The anti-Communist fighters wearing turbans and light-brown tribal robes that blended into the rugged terrain, were almost invisible on the slopes above the road, a puff of gray

smoke rose from the rocks whenever a shot was fired on the convoy.

The other anti-government group, located eight km further toward Kabul, did not rob passengers but only checked their identities.

"The real Mujahidines do not steal," an English-speaking Afghan passenger explained. "They look only for Churavi (Russians) and the Afghan traitors who support them, in order to kill them. The robbers, he said, were tolerated and encouraged by the ruling "Khalq" (people's) Party in the hope of turning the population against the Mujahidines.

Furthermore the Soviet Union has withdrawn Soviet Muslims from the forces it sent to Afghanistan after 14 of them defected to the Muslim Afghan fighters, the president of Malaysia's Muslim Youth Movement said Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur.

Anwar Ibrahim, who had just returned from a tour of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia, did not elaborate on his statement at a news conference.

## U.S. to boycott Olympics

BONN, Feb. 20 (AP) — The United States will not participate in the Moscow Olympics since there is no sign the Soviets will meet Wednesday's deadline to remove troops from Afghanistan, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said.

"The United States set a deadline for its decision on whether to participate, a decision to be contingent on the withdrawal of Soviet troops," Carter told reporters.

"Today is the day of the 20th for which that decision was based. It is clear there is no sign of a Soviet withdrawal," he added. The president has made clear that our decision is therefore irrevocable. We will not participate in the Olympics in Moscow."

Carter made the announcement following talks between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The secretary flew to the West German capital last Tuesday on the first leg of a four-nation European tour seeking a United Western response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December.

Genscher and other Bonn government cabinet members have publicly said West Germany should not send a team to Moscow if the United States boycotted the competition.

But the West German government has not made its final decision public.

Carter said last Jan. 30 the United States would seek a postponement or transfer of the summer games if Soviet forces were not withdrawn from the Southwest Asian nation within 30 days.

After the International Olympic Commit-

tee refused a U.S. request for postponement or transfer, American officials warned they would not send a team to Moscow.

A White House source said some 50 nations have publicly or privately expressed their support for a boycott if the Soviets remain in Afghanistan.

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. Olympic Committee.

National Olympic Committees have until mid-way to accept the invitations to compete in the Soviet Capital.

Vance also met for more than three hours Wednesday with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

On the first leg of a four-nation tour of Western Europe, Vance told a press conference that he and Schmidt held "extensive discussions in depth on the steps to be taken."

He described the talks as "extremely useful" and said they dealt world long-term extensive issues on ways to meet the threat of the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

With Genscher at his side in the chancellery, Vance acknowledged that the talks also dealt with West German criticism of Washington's system of consultations with its European allies especially in the proposed sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Vance said the U.S. government was determined to improve "methods of consultation" to avoid any misunderstandings.

In response to a question, Vance acknowledged that West Germany has not committed itself of the proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, and he indicated that the decision by the Bonn government would not come soon.

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## Study for girls' university submitted

By Younis Issac

JEDDAH, Feb. 20 — A study for the Kingdom's first university for girls is completed and the project submitted to the Council of Ministers for review, according to one official.

Minister of Higher Education, Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdullah Al-Sheikh said Wednesday that once the study is approved by the Council it will be put into operation.

Hassan said the ministry benefitted from its operations of the second five-year plan and will use its knowledge in building the third five-year plan. The plan will deal with the government's aim to provide education at all levels.

As a result, Hassan said the ministry is preparing a comprehensive study on the disposition of Saudi universities. The Kingdom's universities are undertaking the study jointly and will present their results to the next meeting of the Higher Council of Universities.

The study, undertaken at the council's request, aims at reflecting the present conditions of Saudi universities. The information will aid the council in their plans for improvement, he added.

The ministry faces a problem with increases in graduates of intermediate schools that cause a resulting increase of pressure on the universities. One approach to the problem by the ministry is to open up junior colleges for students to attend, rather than have them go to a university.

Graduates of these intermediate colleges would be directed to technical schools to obtain skills required to fill gaps in specialties now. Hassan said this would help disperse the increasing numbers of students. The Higher Council of Universities submitted such a proposal to its superiors, he added.

Hassan said university graduates working in government institutions and changing to the private sector is not restricted. He said that universities are to provide education no matter where a person works. However, that migration to the private sector should not disturb the balance of the number of Saudis working in that (private) sector, he added.

## Saudi comment

By Hussein Ali Hussein  
Al Medina

Many Arabic newspapers come to the Kingdom from Paris and Beirut at a high cost. The rate for one of these publications is usually SR6 per copy, basically a unified rate. In addition, the prices of these London and Paris-based publications appear to increase simultaneously as if by a mutual and prior agreement made by the sources in these two Western capitals.

Many readers of these publications don't bother to inquire as to the reasons behind the price increase of two rials a year. Many will bypass the price in their desire to read a good newspaper. However, these papers have made their principal markets in our country with advertisements regarding local department stores which add thousands of rials to the publishers' income. Yet, the insatiable local reader of these papers doesn't find much that regards the Kingdom.

The substance of these papers don't carry interviews with Saudi officials, writers or artists. Although this should be the first thing a paper needs to consider for a country in which it has good circulation. Such a gesture reinforces confidence between the paper and its local readers. But, much to our misfortune, these foreign-based papers maintain such a "dinar-oriented" philosophy, that one cannot doubt their material is prepaid rather than supplied free for the public interest.

One Paris-based magazine recently published an interview with the chairman of the Society of Culture and Arts in Riyadh. The paper must have been hardpressed to place the story in the cultural section or even on a separate page. Instead, the paper published the interview under the "Societies" column in an obscure corner surrounded by advertisements.

This interview wasn't paid for most likely, and that is why it received the lower quality treatment. A reader may consider these remarks trite, but I am a citizen attached deeply to my country and its officials. Therefore, I shall continue to insist that whatever is written about the Kingdom's leaders must occupy a proper place, or else should not appear at all.

## WEATHER

It will be moderate in most areas.

Lows and medium clouds will hang over the northern, and parts the central and eastern regions. There may be scattered rains in these areas.

Winds will be southerly and moderate to active in the central and northern regions, causing occasional sand haze.

Seas will be moderate.  
Wednesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	28	19
Jeddah	27	20
Riyadh	25	13
Dhahran	21	13
Medina	23	12
Taif	25	12
Jizan	32	24
Hail	20	05
Turaif	13	07
Arar	16	07
Jouf	15	08
Abha	20	12



A NEW SERVICE: Public transport began for the first time in Jeddah Wednesday. Passengers were given a free ride on this occasion. Picture shows people lining at a bus stop.

## Public bus transport for Jeddah

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 20 — The Saudi Public Transport Company began transporting passengers here Wednesday. The company's service opened with four lines that will operate from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. every 15 minutes in each direction.

Muhammad Al-Hassoun general controller for the Western Province, told *Arab News* that the company had already carried a record number of passengers in Mecca and will certainly do better here. He said SAPTCO buses carried no less than 1.5 million passengers, including 85,000 women, in Mecca last January, adding that Jeddah was a larger city and comprised one million residents.

Hassoun said exactly 1,466,129 passengers, including 84,997 women, used the company's 17 lines in Mecca in January. He added that the figure reflects the public's confidence in public transport, which in itself is an incentive for SAPTCO's staff to offer the best services.

He said that 17 lines were enough for Mecca for the time being but that the network will be expanded gradually as the city grows.

## Algoasibi Hotel venue for Pakistani week

JEDDAH, Feb. 20 — A week-long Pakistani food festival will take place in Al-Khobar and will feature a special troupe of well-known Pakistani folk musicians, a press statement said Wednesday.

The event will last from Feb. 23 to 28 and is sponsored by Pakistan International Airlines in cooperation with the Algoasibi International Hotel. This is the second food festival to be held in the Kingdom by the PIA. The first one was held in Jeddah at Hotel Meridien. Similar festivals have taken place in Tokyo, Manila, Malta and Dubai.

Pakistani food's variety originated from various Islamic festivals and styles perfected specially by the cooks of Mughal Kings Court. Cereals, meat and fish are the basic ingredients but over the years Muslim cooks have produced some of the choicest dishes admired around the world.

Some of the dishes include biaryani (Pakistani basmati rice), Moghul cuisine of chicken tikka, chicken Mughalai (chicken cooked with special spices), Shahi mutton Korma (meat cubes cooked in spicy curry), Pasanda curry (mutton flays with gravy), Kashmiri Korma, Shish Kabab, Shami Kabab and other curries.

## BRIEFS

DAMMAM, Feb. 20 (SPA) — Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer will meet teachers and students at King Faisal University in Hasa Tuesday. He will brief them on the first and second five-year-development plan.

SANAA, Feb. 20 (SPA) — North Yemen's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. Hassan Makki met with Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Yemen Sheikh Trad Al-Harithi here Wednesday. The two men discussed ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

MECCA, Feb. 20 (SPA) — The Secretary General of the Islamic World League Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan met Wednesday with a Turkish student delegation visiting the Kingdom. The visit is sponsored by the Higher Institute in Istanbul. The meeting was attended by Sheikh Muhammad Safwat Al-Suqqa, the assistant secretary general of the league.

RIYADH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaitir met with Kuwaiti Education Undersecretary Yacoub Al-Ghonaim here Wednesday. They discussed cooperation in the field of education and the measures to be taken in regard to the conference of the Education Ministers of the Arab states of the Gulf, which is scheduled to be held in Kuwait next month. He arrived here Tuesday on a brief visit to the Kingdom.

SANAA, Feb. 20 (SPA) — The ongoing conference on Islamic relics discussed here Wednesday a unified draft law on antiquities and made a number of recommendations including a ban on trading in antiquities. The conference held discussions on the proposed Arab encyclopedia on antiquities, and recommended to the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences to take measures toward its publication.

JEDDAH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — The Institute of Communications Training Wednesday graduated a new group of technicians in the maintenance of electronic teleprinters.

## Morocco given \$1.28b in ten years

RABAT, Feb. 20 (R) — Loans totalling some \$1.28 billion have been made by Saudi Arabia to Morocco since their financial cooperation began over 10 years ago, the finance ministry said.

In a communique issued after a visit to Saudi Arabia earlier this month by King Hassan of Morocco, the ministry said the Saudi treasury had allocated credits to Morocco totalling 4.37 billion dirhams (\$1.16 billion) at the current exchange rate. The Saudi Development Fund had made loans totalling 422 million dirhams (\$11 million), it added.

The main projects financed by Saudi Arabia were education, drinking water, a new harbor to the south of Casablanca, three dams, railways, health services and agriculture.

The finance ministry gave no details of the terms of the loans.

## Foreign names of businesses to be removed

By a Staff Writer

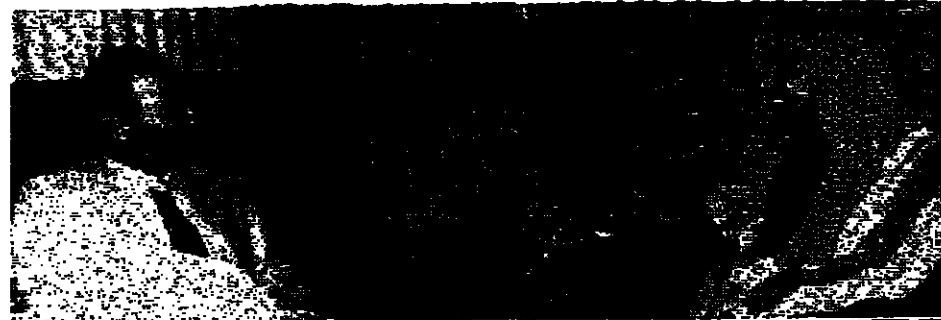
JEDDAH, Feb. 20 — The Jeddah branch of the Ministry of Commerce began its campaign Monday to wipe out foreign names on commercial businesses.

Interior Minister Prince Naif instructed the Minister of Commerce Dr. Soliman A. Solaim to remove signs with foreign names from commercial businesses, grocery stores and restaurants across the Kingdom.

In Riyadh, a committee comprising of delegates from the Ministry of Commerce, the Municipality of Riyadh and the Governorate of Riyadh was established. Businesses with foreign names were warned to remove them in a few days deadline.

Twenty-four hours after the deadline expires the committee will start campaign to remove all foreign names on Sitten Street in Malaz, Riyadh. Other areas are also to be checked accordingly.

The director of the commercial registration department in the ministry of commerce branch of Jeddah, Attiya Al-Zahrani, said owners of commercial businesses with foreign names gave guarantees to change the names of their places to Arabic.



HEALTH VISIT: Dr. Hassan Al-Jazari, health minister, talks with Italian Minister of Health Renato Altissimo. The Italian minister was invited to the Kingdom to discuss matters of health concerns.

## Pakistan sets up fund SR23m received for fighters

RIYADH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — Donations for the Afghan freedom fighters now total more than SR23,560,000 as a result of recent donations.

Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, who chairs the committee for the donations, received SR3 million from the public. The latest donations ranged between SR20 and SR1 million. SR1 million was given by Abdullah Hashim Establishments, Prince Salman gave SR500,000; Mahmoud Abdul Hamid Ahmad gave SR500,000 both Sheikh Abdul Rahaman Faqih and Abdul Qader Abdul Aziz Al-Fadi gave SR100,000 and SR100,000 was donated anonymously.

Pakistani Fund

In addition, the Pakistan government cre-

## Trade unaffected by dollar trends

RIYADH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — The fluctuation of the U.S. dollar isn't affecting Saudi Arabian foreign trade, a commerce official said.

Minister of Commerce Dr. Soliman A. Solaim said the Kingdom was not affected because of freedom of trading in the Kingdom and the right of importers to

## Milk production rises 40 per cent

RIYADH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — Milk production in Saudi Arabia has increased by 40 per cent last year from the figure of 1977. It has reached 16 million kilos from 11 million kilos in 1977.

In the next two years officials predict

## Decree limits taxi licenses

RIYADH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — Issuing of taxi licenses has been halted in accordance with a royal decree.

Royal decree No. 21 of 26/2/1400H (January 14, 1980) called for a halt of delivery of new licenses and also banned state employees from engaging in the cab business. It also provided that the

ated a special fund for receiving donations for the relief of Afghan refugees. Contributions to the fund will be received by all branches of Pakistani nationalized commercial banks and Pakistan's embassies.

The fund, known as the "President Fund for Afghan Refugees," was created to relieve the sufferings of the refugees in Pakistan. The amount of refugees has grown to about 500,000. Pakistan is providing food, shelter and medical aid. The donations will be in addition to the SR17 million a month the Pakistan government is spending.

The call for donations for Afghan freedom fighters and refugees began in Saudi Arabia on Jan. 26.

change the source of their imports.

In an interview Tuesday with the Voice of America, Solaim said that so far Saudi Arabia had no thought of abandoning the dollar. He praised U.S. moves to cope with inflation, find alternative energy resources and cutback on energy consumption.

annual milk production will rise to 46 million kilos, or an increase of 500 per cent compared to 1977. The agricultural policy adopted by the government to develop and improve the dairy industry accounts for the big boost in milk production.

minimum age for driving a taxi should be 35.

Col. Muhammad ibn Raja Al-Harbi, head of the General Traffic Department, said that 10/5/1400H (March 27, 1980) has been set as the deadline for people under 35 years of age to dispose of their cars in compliance with the royal decree and traffic regulations.

## Police stations inspected

JEDDAH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — Acting Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen inspected a number of police stations here Wednesday.

During his inspection tour, he visited the operations room of the air base, and the criminal analysis laboratory where he acquainted himself with the latest equipment.

After that, the governor visited the new headquarters of the Civil Rights Department and was briefed on its role in resolving problems of the citizens. He was also briefed on the different methods the department adopts in ensuring people's rights.

During the tour, Mohsen was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Muhammad Al-Kandal, assistant police director of Mecca region; Brig. Gen. Faisal Al-Harithi, director of Jeddah police and a number of police officials.

The prince praised the security officials for their efforts in helping to solve the problems of citizens. He emphasized the need for intensifying their efforts to preserve peace and stability in the Kingdom.

## Health aides hold discussion

JEDDAH, Feb. 20 (SPA) — British Parliament Member David Ennals, a former Health Minister, met with the Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri.

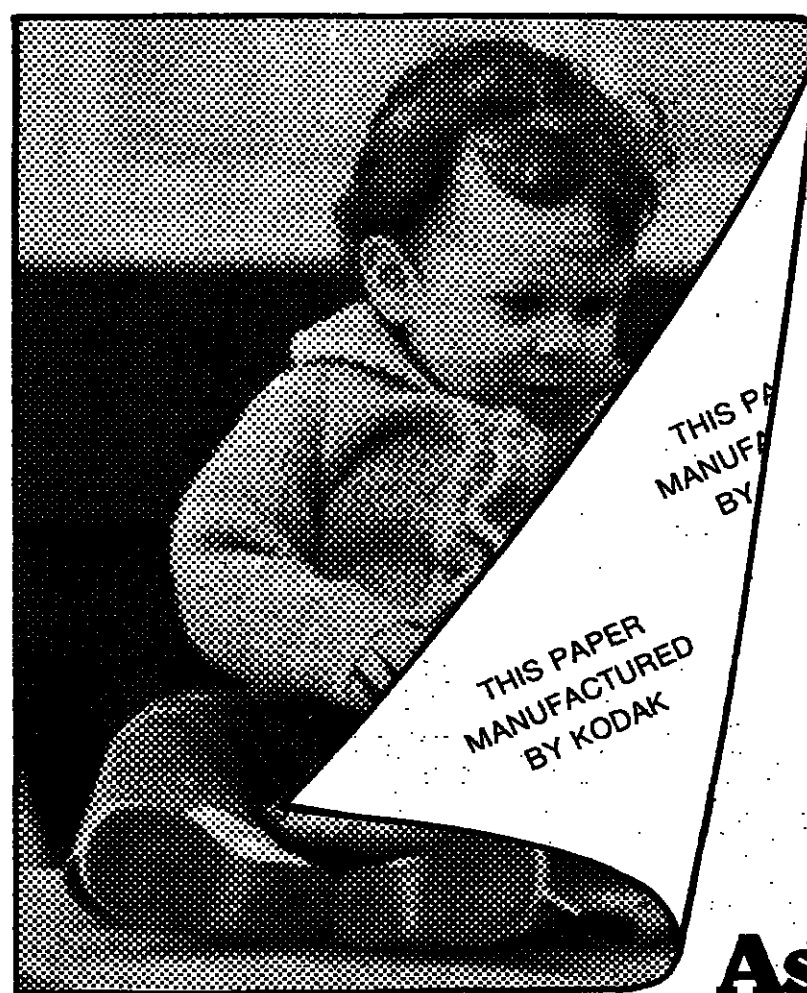
The meeting concerned bilateral cooperation, and afterwards, Ennals said the talks were positive and commended the standards of health services in Saudi Arabia. Ennals, who was invited to the country by Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazari, said he noticed a big change for the better in all medical fields, especially health services and the equipping of hospitals since he last visited the Kingdom two years ago.

Ennals added that he held useful discussions with Dr. Jazari and other senior officials whose results will be beneficial to both countries.

In addition to talks with Ennals, Jazari also held talks with Italian Minister of Health Renato Altissimo. Both men were received by Dr. Faisal Bashir, deputy minister, on Tuesday. He briefed the ministers on the Kingdom's development plans.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman also conferred Tuesday with the visiting Indian Foreign Secretary Ramesh Bhandari.

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## Sadat calls on W. Europe to aid in Gulf defense

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (R) — President Anwar Sadat has strongly urged Western Europe to do its part in protecting the Gulf region and its vital oil supplies after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Everybody should take his share as the invasion of Afghanistan has changed the strategy in the area," the Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Sadat as saying in a recent interview with Italian television.

Sadat said that Western Europe shared responsibility for the region because "you receive your oil from this vital part, which contains almost 60 per cent of the oil revenue in the world."

Making clear that he saw Europe's role as economic rather than military, Sadat added: "We do not want any foreign soldier to fight our battle, we just want our friends in Western Europe to help us boost our economy because economic independence is real independence."

"Your responsibility is to tell the Soviets in plain language: stop here," he said.

Sadat claimed that the Egyptian economy had survived the sanctions imposed by other Arab countries after Egypt signed its controversial peace treaty with Israel last March.

"Thanks to our friends in the Western world we have really got over this bottleneck and our budget this year will not depend on anyone," MENA quoted him as saying.

"I am not ready to sell peace (with Israel) whatever the price is or whatever the difficulties are," he added.

The Egyptian leader said Western Europe should also try to persuade Israel to take its

share of responsibility for what he said was a new situation in the area.

"West Europe should convince the Israelis that it is not an Arab-Israeli conflict any more," he said. "Israel is living in the area and should take its responsibility or face the realities of what is happening in the region."

Sadat also criticized Israel's policy of building settlements in occupied Arab territories. "Really, I am very sad because from time to time they (the Israelis) build settlements here and there. The entire world, not only Egypt, has condemned the settlement of Israelis in Hebron. I hope our friends in Israel will remove all obstacles they put on the peace path," MENA quoted him as saying.

Sadat reiterated that the Palestinian issue was the core of the Middle East problem and said the 1978 Camp David accords between Egypt, Israel and the United States were the bases for a comprehensive settlement in the area.

U.S. aide in Cairo  
CAIRO, Feb. 20 (R) — U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary David McGiffert had talks here Wednesday with Egyptian Defense Minister Gen. Kamel Hassan Ali on Egypt's armaments needs.

McGiffert arrived Tuesday leading a delegation of U.S. weapons experts and defense officials.

After a 50-minute session with Ali, McGiffert and his team had a lengthy meeting with an Egyptian delegation led by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Ahmad Badagi.

The Egyptian and U.S. sides decided to give details of the discussions, which resume Thursday.

## Martial law clamped on Izmir and Hatay

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (Agencies) The Turkish government placed two more provinces under martial law Wednesday including the Aegean province of Izmir where troops and left-wing protesters clashed last week.

The cabinet of Premier Suleyman Demirel was acting on a recommendation Tuesday by the National Security Council, the country's highest advisory body, which called for martial law in Izmir and southern Hatay province on the Syrian border.

Martial law was clamped on 13 of Turkey's 67 provinces in December, 1978, when bloody political riots broke out in eastern Kahramanmaraş province. Six more provinces were added to the military rule list last April.

The cabinet acting on another security council recommendation, Wednesday lifted martial law in eastern Sivas province, leaving a total of 20 provinces still under military control.

Parliament was due to meet later Wednesday to debate the cabinet decisions.

The city of Izmir, the country's third largest and a popular Aegean tourist resort, has been the scene of political violence for more than a month.

At the height of the recent disturbances,

thousands of troops last week smashed their way into a state-run cotton yarn factory occupied by 1,500 leftist workers. At the weekend, three policemen were killed in scattered clashes between security forces and gunmen in a workers' district of the city.

Hatay has experienced sporadic political killings and other acts of violence for the past two months.

Meanwhile, martial law authorities announced the arrest Tuesday of 33 rightist terrorists while police reported at least 30 bomb explosions across violence-swept Turkey.

A statement from the Istanbul command said those arrested were held responsible for one killing, bombing attacks and holdups.

Police said a series of bomb attacks took place in Ankara, Istanbul and rural provinces and caused heavy property damage but no injuries.

Some 2,000 Turks have died in political violence throughout the country since the Kahramanmaraş riots in December, 1978.

About half the victims have been members of the security forces, judges, professors, journalists or political party officials and the rest were students, workers or shopkeepers known for either left- or right-wing political sympathies.

## Claimed by Polisario Morocco denies losing two planes

RABAT, Feb. 20 (Agencies) — The Moroccan government daily *L'Opinion* has denied that any Moroccan planes were shot down by guerrillas of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front when they attacked the Western Sahara coastal town of Bojador last week.

The Polisario guerrillas, who are fighting for an independent Western Sahara, claimed in a communique issued in Algiers on Sunday that they had killed more than 400 Moroccan soldiers and downed two planes, a Mirage and U.S.-made F-5 fighter. They said the Mirage pilot was killed and the pilot of the F-5 was captured. *L'Opinion* said Tuesday that "no aircraft was shot down neither an

F-5 nor a Mirage, and no pilot was captured."

The paper said that more than 70 Polisario vehicles were destroyed and the bodies of dozens of guerrillas were still lying in the desert around Bojador after attacks by the Moroccan air force.

In another development, U.S. ambassadors to Spain, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria met Tuesday in Madrid to study African matters, including the conflict in Western Sahara.

U.S. embassy sources in Madrid described the meeting as "routine" and said it dealt with the positions maintained by those three African countries in connection with the Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

## Ohira's envoy visiting Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, Feb. 20 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's special envoy, Sengo Sonoda, arrived in Abu Dhabi Tuesday on the first leg of a 25-day tour of the Middle East and Asia, the official Emirates news agency said.

Sonoda, a former foreign minister, will spend two days in the United Arab Emirates before visiting Iraq, Oman, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India, and Iran.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Sonoda would discuss with government leaders the Middle East and Southeast Asia after

the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Japan is said to attach a new importance to the Middle East, supplier of most of its crude oil, following the Islamic revolution in Iran and the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Government sources in Tokyo said Sonoda was also expected to meet Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in Damascus.

Although Japan has not officially recognized the PLO, it was said it considers the organization the legitimate representative of Palestinians.

## Libya said planning new attack on Tunisia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — Libya will renew its offensive against the Tunisian government of President Habib Bourguiba, the weekly publication *Strategic Middle East and Africa* said in its latest issue, citing what it called reliable sources.

The weekly is a private publication devoted to military affairs and arms markets.

### Limited

The publication said that according to its sources "the January 26-27 effort failed because it was too limited and not supported by Libyan follow-up drives. It is known, however, that Tripoli was ready to reinforce its 'commandos' with airborne troops had the call for rebellion been taken up by the general Tunisian population."

"Pertinent information on the offensive reveals that the commando operation was organized in Libya and consisted of no more than 100 persons, nearly all of whom were Tunisians. They had been working in Libya, and were recruited and trained for the operation in that country."

### Another attempt

The weekly said that Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi believes Bourguiba and Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouri have blocked his proposed union of the two countries and "he will accordingly launch another attempt, possibly larger and in a different pattern, in the months ahead."

The weekly claimed that if Libya makes a larger move against Tunisia "it is almost certain to bring a strong reaction from Egypt."



WITH HOSTAGES: Ahmad Khomel, son of Ayatollah Khomel, chats with American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran last week. The unidentified hostages were visited by Khomel and Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capacci for about 90 minutes as part of a week-long celebrations of the first anniversary of the Iranian revolution.

## Though they are skeptical

## Western firms urged to explore for more oil in Libya

TRIPOLI, Feb. 20 (AP) — Col. Muammar Qaddafi is twisting arms of Western oil companies to make them look for more petroleum in his country even though they doubt they will find very much.

The government wants U.S. companies alone to spend \$1 billion on exploration and drilling in the next five years, Western sources say.

If they balk, the firms run the risk of being placed on a new blacklist and losing some of their supplies of Libyan crude.

Last October, for instance, Libya cut oil sales to some companies by five per cent.

"They don't confront you with an ultimatum but it's clear they draw up two lists: the good companies and the bad ones,"

a Western oil executive said.

The West German state oil company Deminor had signed an exploration contract, in which it agreed to spend \$120 million through 1985. A dozen other companies, half of them American, are negotiating similar contracts.

Libya wants to guarantee that companies find just as much new oil for the future as they are already pumping and taking out of the country, Western oilmen are worried they may be wasting their money on fruitless searches.

"Libya is pretty well explored so prospects are uncertain," a Western diplomat noted.

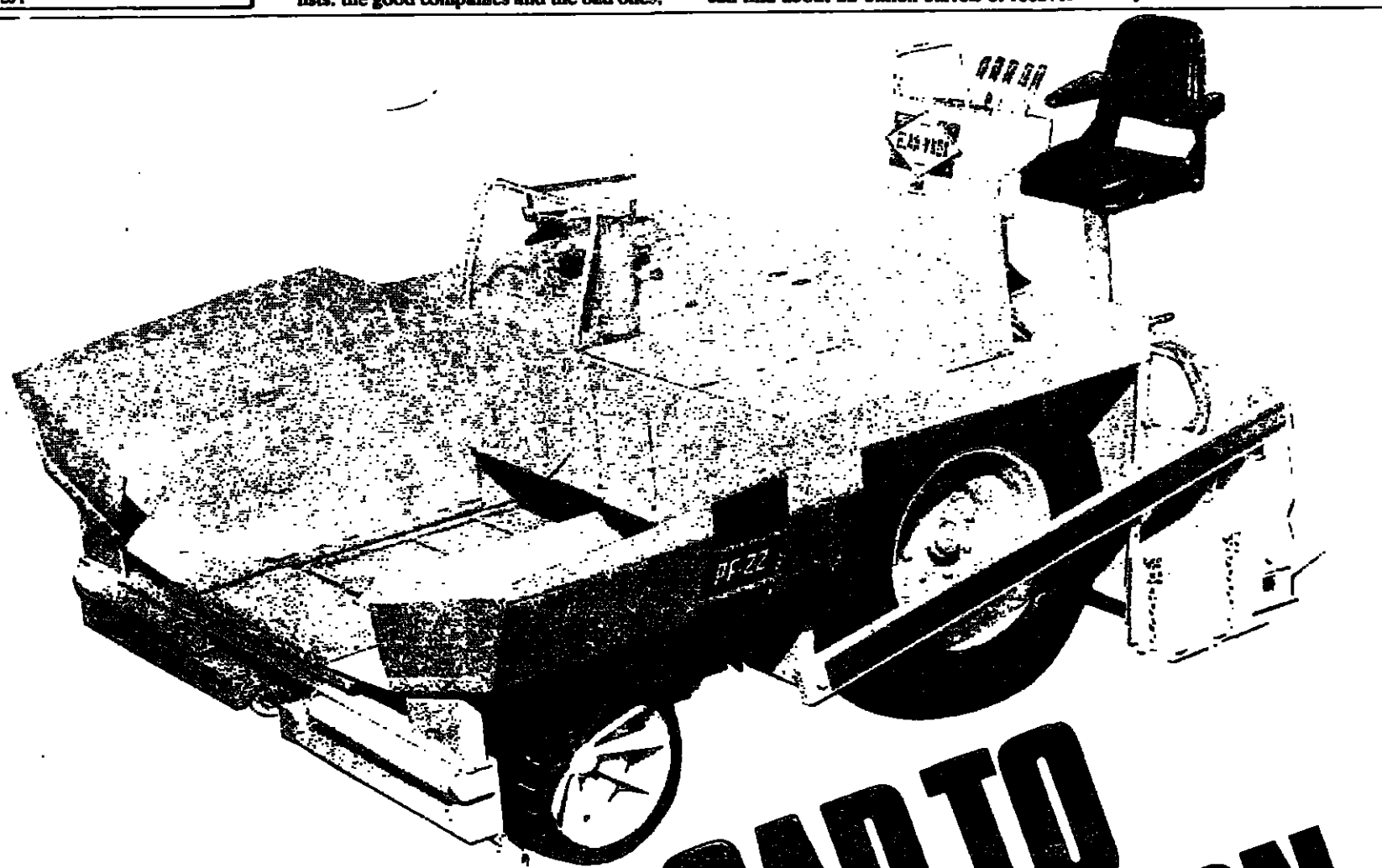
Oil companies already know where they can find about 22 billion barrels of recover-

able oil in Libya, which would last 30 years at the current production rate.

Because of their desire to preserve oil for the future, Libyan authorities recently threatened to cut production up to 20 per cent from the current average of about 2.1 million barrels a day.

"This would be sound business on their side," a Western oil executive admits. If oil prices rise, petroleum reserves in the ground climb in value more rapidly than most other assets.

But oil experts here feel Libya "with cut back production so drastically becomes needs huge amounts of cash for social and industrial development as well as for its military."



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EXERCISES: Soldiers of Lebanon's restructured army seen during exercises in a mountain location near Beirut last week as they prepare to replace the Syrian peace-keeping force when the latter withdraws from Beirut.



## Will let Trudeau decide

## Clark lame ducks won't back boycott

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (R) — The lame duck cabinet of defeated Prime Minister Joe Clark was to discuss Canadian support for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's proposed Olympic boycott Wednesday — but any decision will have to be taken by newly-elected Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Clark's Conservative government strongly supported Carter's move to have the Moscow Olympics boycotted or moved in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

However, Monday's general election victory for Trudeau's Liberal party means Canada may not now give its backing to such a move.

Trudeau has said in the past he would only

favor such a boycott if it was strongly supported in the Third World.

A senior official said Wednesday that although Clark's outgoing cabinet would discuss the Olympic question, the decision would have to be made by Trudeau's as yet unnamed government team.

One of Trudeau's aides said Wednesday's boycott deadline laid down by Carter no longer applied to Canada.

Trudeau and Clark had a brief telephone conversation Tuesday, when it was agreed that the handover should take place next week.

Clark is expected to formally resign on Monday or Tuesday, and Trudeau will then take charge of the government, and will be

sworn in after he has formed an official cabinet.

In the general election, called when Clark's minority government was defeated two months ago, the Liberals gained control in eastern Canada, but fared badly in the west.

But they ended up with 146 of the 282 parliamentary seats, a solid majority that would enable them to govern strongly for a five-year term.

Clark's Progressive Conservatives lost 33 seats and will have only 103 in the new Parliament. The left-leaning new Democratic Party won 32, no more than in the election in May last year.

Clark, who at 40 was Canada's youngest prime minister, will now lead the opposition in parliament. After only nine months in power.

Canadians were pondering the significance of the dramatic return to power of 60-year-old Trudeau.

He first came to power in 1968 and served continuously until his defeat last May. In December he said he was quitting as Liberal leader, but changed his plans when Clark's government fell.

But he has stated he will stay as prime minister for only one term.

Few major changes of direction in economic or foreign policy were expected under Trudeau.

During the two-month election campaign, Trudeau attacked Clark's budget policies, especially his planned increase of 18 cents on a gallon of gasoline.

But commentators reckoned that this and other economic issues had less of an effect on the election result than disillusionment over Clark's leadership.

Some saw Trudeau's victory as rejection of the less experienced conservative chief in favor of a proven national leader at a time when Canada faces a secessionist challenge from Quebec province and an uncertain international situation.



MOI IN BONN: West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt shows interest in Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi's official came prior to their talks in Bonn recently. Moi visited West Germany before traveling to the U.S., where he presently is having discussions with President Jimmy Carter.

## Moi discusses security, sports with Carter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — The Olympic boycott and American military presence in the Indian Ocean topped Wednesday's agenda for U.S. President Jimmy Carter's formal meeting with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

Moi, due at the White House Wednesday morning for an official welcoming ceremony, complete with military honor guard and 21-gun salute, arrived in Washington Tuesday evening. He went directly to Blair House for an evening's rest.

U.S. State Department officials said the state visit by Moi would ceremonially affirm the close ties between the United States and Kenya which have developed since Moi succeeded the late Jomo Kenyatta in 1978.

Moi is the most prominent African supporter of Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Kenya's support is particularly important since its team includes some of the world's best runners, including world record-holder Henry Rono.

State Department officials say Moi also has been cooperative in the U.S. efforts to expand its naval presence in the Indian Ocean through increased access to ports in

Kenya, Somalia and Oman.

In addition, they said, Moi has not objected to the American willingness to sell arms to Somalia in return for that access, even though Somalia has claims to parts of northeast Kenya.

Moi, 56, is one of only a few African leaders to peacefully accede to power after the

death of a national patriarch like Kenyatta. He was elected without opposition to a full term as president last year.

Moi is a former school teacher who now owns extensive land and is the East African franchise holder for International Harvester, the American farm equipment manufacturer. Like Carter, he is a devout Christian.

## \$1.5 million Mondrian fraud humbles French art experts

PARIS, Feb. 20 (OFNS) — Museums and private collectors all over the world are checking the authenticity of Piet Mondrian paintings after the Beaubourg Cultural Center in Paris claimed it had been sold three fakes for nearly \$1,500,000.

An international investigation by French police has revealed that other collectors may have been duped over pictures supposedly painted by the Dutch artist, who died in 1944.

But the final due to what may be one of the biggest art frauds of all time lies in the Leclerc Bank in Switzerland. Mondrian paintings are locked in its vaults as security against a \$4 million loan for a Liechtenstein company, but the bank will not break secrecy rules, so the police have been unable to find out whether they too are fakes.

Details of the fraud were leaked by the French police art squad, and the Beaubourg is still trying to get over its embarrassment at putting the paintings on exhibition as genuine.

As the foremost modern art center in France, the Beaubourg leapt at the chance to buy three Mondrians offered by a French dealer, Madame Simone Verde, on behalf of a Dutch woman. The painter left only 250 signed works with their characteristic geometric symbolism.

The Beaubourg pictures were authenticated by three people — a Dutch museum director, a close friend of Mondrian and the Dutch owner, who said they had been left to her by her husband. Only after they were exhibited did the curator, Germain Viatte, hear from Dutch sources that the paintings were suspect.

They had been turned down by four other European museums and by the former Shah of Iran. On closer examination, the Beaubourg discovered that the frames were not as old as claimed and that a chemical had been used in the paint which was not available until a year after Mondrian's death.

Only a part of the money was paid and the museum began a prosecution for fraud after a Swiss go-between tried to sue the Beaubourg

for non-payment. Since then the French art squad has discovered other dubious Mondrian transactions, including sales to German and Swiss industrialists.

Attempts to arrest Madame Verde in Switzerland were stopped by the Swiss police but she gave French detectives the names of previous owners of the Beaubourg paintings. One cannot be traced, and another is dead. Madame Verde, who is considered one of the world's most reliable art dealers, has since been arrested in France but released on bail. Among the deals she arranged was the guarantee for the Liechtenstein loan against the Mondrians deposited in Switzerland.

Her lawyer, Roland Dumas, is convinced that when the case comes before a court it will be less a question of fraud than a trial of the credibility of French art specialists, who had no doubt of the paintings' authenticity.

"It will be a battle of experts," he says. "The leading French art authorities were full of praise for the paintings when they were exhibited at the Beaubourg."

## British search for poison's origin

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP) — Canisters of deadly toxic chemicals being washed ashore along England's south coast did not come from a sunken Greek freighter as originally believed, the Trade Department has said.

But where the chemicals, including arsenic trichloride, came from remains a mystery. A department spokesman said Tuesday that "we don't know where the canisters come from, but they don't appear to have come from the Greek ship."

Meanwhile, government fishery experts reported another dead whale washed ashore near Bournemouth, the sixth dead mammal found in the area in the past two weeks.

Agriculture Ministry experts announced Tuesday that contrary to earlier speculation the first five whales did not die from arsenic poisoning. Tests are continuing to determine the exact cause of death despite the badly

decomposed state of the bodies.

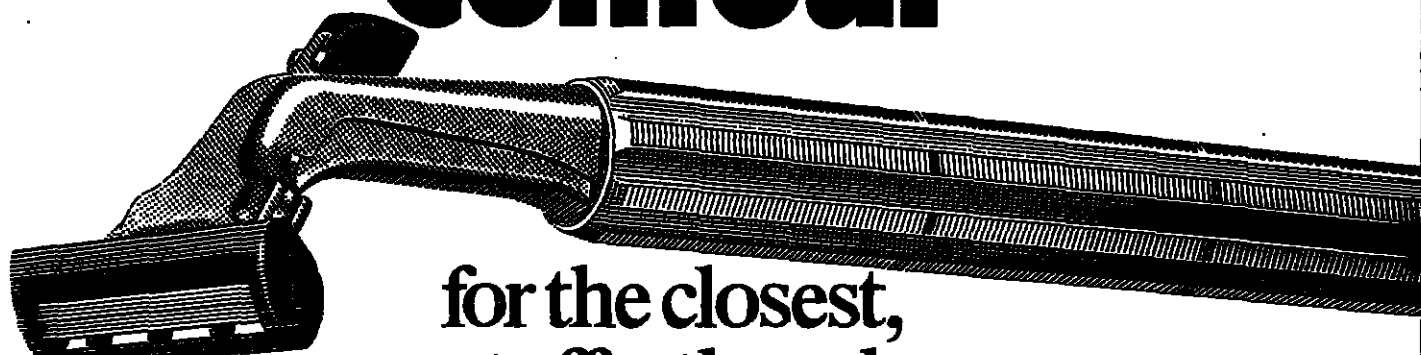
All six whales, the announcement said, were young whales that had been dead for some time. "It is quite possible that they may have drifted a considerable distance before being washed up," the ministry said.

So far more than 1,000 canisters have washed ashore. The daily danger that more will appear has turned life topsy-turvy for coastal residents.

The canisters illustrate just how vulnerable is Britain's coastline to the hazards of shipping accidents.

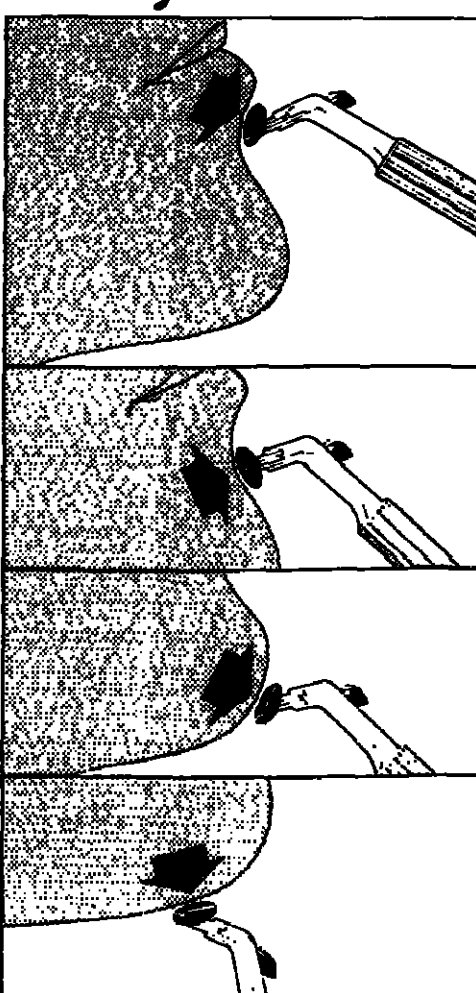
The English Channel is one of the world's most heavily trafficked routes, yet there is little that Britain can do to prevent passing foreign vessels from carrying dangerous cargo.

Even Britain's oil spill cleaning equipment — the most advanced in Europe — is no armor against a chemical spill.

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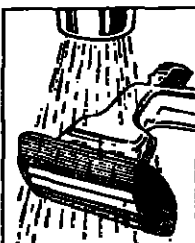
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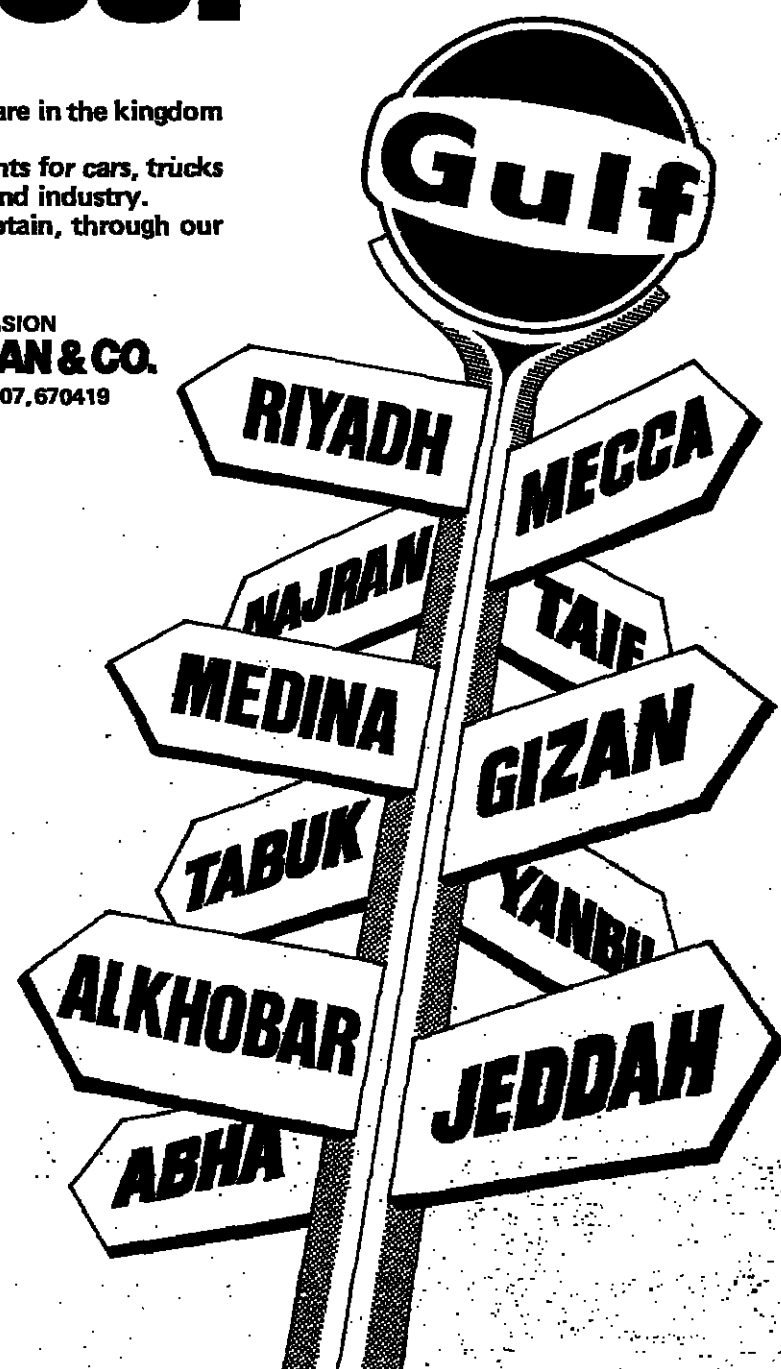
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# Soviets lead in nuclear arms, NATO chief says

## Fake U.S. documents distributed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (R) — The Soviet Union has surpassed the West, or soon will in all types of conventional and nuclear weapons, NATO Commander General Bernard Rogers has said.

The primary danger to the Western alliance derived from the continuing adverse balances of forces between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he told the U.S. Senate armed services committee.

The NATO commander said the Soviet Union either had surpassed the West or was about to do so with conventional weapons, battlefield nuclear weapons and strategic weapons such as intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The risks and opportunities in continental Europe and at sea in the 1980s had to be assessed against the backdrop of a relentless accumulation of Soviet military power over the past 15 years, Rogers said.

The Soviet Union, which allocates between 13 and 15 per cent of its gross national product to defense, outproduced NATO at the rate of two or three to one, or more, in most major weapons, he said.

Rogers said: "As a result of this unabated growth of military power, the Soviets have surpassed the West — or soon will — in all three types of forces required by our NATO strategy: conventional, theater nuclear, and central strategic."

In strategic nuclear forces, the Russians had overcome their position of marked inferiority in the mid-1960's to achieve essential parity with the West, Rogers said.

Meanwhile, the CIA reported that the Soviet Union has stepped up production of bogus U.S. government documents such as a phony military manual and a fabricated speech by President Jimmy Carter.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency said Tuesday that not only had the number of forgeries increased since 1976 (they now appeared at the rate of four or five a year), but their quality had improved to a level that was likely to dupe non-Communist Western news media.

The CIA report, called "Soviet Covert

Action and Propaganda" was prepared by the agency's deputy director for operations, John McMahon, and made public at a hearing of the House of Representatives intelligence committee.

In the first stage of U.S. Soviet detente from late 1972 until late 1976, the report said, only one forgery believed to be of Soviet or Soviet bloc origin appeared.

But then came a spate of bogus documents including "high quality, technically sophisticated falsifications" which Soviet intelligence services had previously been unable to produce, the CIA said.

Some of the new forgeries were good enough to allow the Kremlin to "plant them in the Western non-Communist media with a reasonable expectation that they will be considered genuine by all but the most sceptical of recipients," the report said.

It said the United States remained the top priority of the forgery operations, with the KGB (secret police) producing long-range plans approved by "the highest levels of Soviet political authority."

The CIA gave these examples of forgeries that had been uncovered:

A U.S. army field manual using "appropriate" typewriters, paper and military jargon, classified top secret and containing the forged signature of General William Westmoreland.

The false manual purported to give guidance to U.S. military security services on influencing the internal affairs of friendly countries where American forces were stationed.

A report on the forged manual first appeared in a Turkish newspaper in 1975. Later, it was cited in a Spanish publication by a writer who used it to support arguments that the United States was involved with "terrorist" groups in Western Europe.

Its reappearance coincided with a Soviet campaign to link the United States to the murder of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro, the CIA said.

Totally fabricated speech attributed to Carter that made demeaning references to the Greek government's role in NATO.

An altered State Department telegram on



A NATO long-range radar station in Italy.

Greek-Turkish relations which implied that the United States favored Ankara over Athens.

A bogus interview supposed to have been given by Vice President Walter Mondale in which he was alleged to have made derogatory statements about Egypt's President

Anwar Sadat.

The CIA also estimated that the Soviet Union had pumped more than \$ 100 million into a campaign against U.S. deployment of the so-called neutron bomb in Western Europe.

# But scientists don't understand it

## Cell's genetic copier found

NEW YORK Feb. 20 (AP) — Scientists believe they have located the structures in a cell which make copies of the cell's genes, an essential step in self-replication, Johns Hopkins University has announced.

A team from the university's medical school said Tuesday that genes appear to be copied on a skeleton-like structure of the cell nucleus called a "nuclear matrix" that was only discovered some half-dozen years ago.

The finding could yield new insight into how cells divide and reproduce, the details of which are not yet well understood, said Dr. Donald Coffey, a professor of pharmacology, oncology and urology at the university and head of the experiments.

The research, by Coffey, Drew Pardoll and Bert Vogelstein, is reported in the February issue of the journal *Cell*.

The nucleus of a cell is the part which contains the DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, a long molecule which is made up of the genes that are the blueprints for all living things.

When cells divide, the cell nucleus must make an exact copy of this DNA to pass along to the new cells.

Coffey said the most common theory of how this happens has assumed that the copying apparatus moves along the long DNA molecule like a pulley along a fixed line.

Instead, he said, the Johns Hopkins experiments indicate the replicating machinery is fixed to the nuclear matrix, a skeleton or scaffolding which supports and gives structure to the nucleus. This nuclear matrix is one of several internal cell structures the importance of which has only been recognized in the last decade.

The Johns Hopkins scientists believe the DNA is reeled through the fixed replicating machinery like clothesline through a fixed pulley.

"In the old view, it's as if you strung out recording tape and then moved the tape machine along it, rather than reeling the tape through the machine," said Vogelstein, an assistant professor of oncology.

The scientists proved this by letting rapidly dividing cells make DNA from material that was spiced with radioactive tritium. They

then showed that the newly made DNA — which was now itself radioactive — was attached to isolated replicating sites on the nuclear matrix.

"It appears the DNA is attached to the matrix as a continuous series of small loops ... each nucleus contains many thousands on these loops and replicating sites, and this configuration allows the cell to duplicate its DNA in an orderly manner, Coffey said.

The scientists discussed their work at a news conference organized by Bristol-Myers Co., which sponsored the research.

# Massacre site could be home for Indochinese

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP) — Refugees from Indochina may embark on new lives at the site of Jonestown, Guyana, where 913 American followers of the Peoples Temple cult died in November 1978, an official of a private relief agency has said.

Dorothy Calhoun of World Relief said that the agency was negotiating with the government of Guyana and the office of the United Nations High Commission refugees on a plan to resettle refugees in Guyana.

She said World Relief was considering the possibility of using the Jonestown site, either as a resettlement colony or as a staging area.

The Jonestown site has housing, electricity, cleared land, a sawmill, and other economic advantages, Miss Calhoun said.

She said any refugee offered the chance to settle in Guyana would be briefed fully on the history of Jonestown and what happened there.

A mass murder-suicide at the agricultural commune in the South American country claimed 913 members of the Peoples Temple, including its leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. That followed the murders of five persons, including U.S. Congressman Leo Ryan of California, who was investigating reports of cult brutality.

# Garbo helped halt Nazi A-bomb

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (AP) — Actress Greta Garbo is responsible for preventing Nazi Germany, through the help of her friends, from developing the atomic bomb, claims author William Stevenson.

The claim appears in an article written for the *Toronto Star* in the wake of last week's disclosure that the reclusive Swedish film star was working for Sir William Stevenson, the Canadian master spy code-named Intrepid.

Stevenson is the author of *A Man Called Intrepid*, the biography of the director of wartime intelligence for the allies.

Garbo's first assignment was to learn what she could from her Swedish contacts about details of the production in occupied Norway of heavy water, a vital ingredient in those days for the splitting of an atom — something the Germans were feared to be close to doing.

Her reports, Stevenson says, led to creation of underground routes into Norway and occupied Denmark, where Niels Bohr, one of the world's top nuclear physicists, was doing experiments in nuclear fission right under Nazi eyes.

Stevenson says that Bohr was later to say that he was caught up in his study of the

theory of nuclear fission and did not appreciate the military significance of his work.

Garbo opened up a channel through which British atomic physicist Sir James Chadwick was able to dispatch a strong personal appeal to Bohr.

It instructed Bohr that a message would reach him from the British government, giving an escape plan.

Bohr, who had worked at Stevenson's research laboratories in England before the war, escaped to Stockholm.

He was later flown to Scotland, but he almost died during the flight when his oxygen supply was unintentionally cut off.

However, Stevenson says, Bohr survived to play a major part in the construction of the world's first atomic bomb.

Stevenson says the bomb might have been developed by the Nazis, had it not been for the help of Garbo's friends. But he says it is nonsense to think Garbo could have known where her work would lead.

Disclosure of Garbo's part was made in the Stockholm newspaper, *Expressen* and Stevenson says some of the material duplicates that of his book on Intrepid.

# Bokassa aide sentenced to death

BANGUI, Central African Empire, Feb. 20 (AP) — A second defendant has been sentenced to death by a Bangui court for alleged complicity in atrocities during the reign of Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, officials said.

Jean Pierre Inga, a former lieutenant-colonel in the imperial army, was sentenced to death Tuesday for murder, attempted murder and complicity in beatings. It was the second death penalty handed out since the

court began the trial of 34 alleged accomplices of Bokassa on Monday.

The trial, which is expected to take some eight days, is taking place in the sports stadium where Bokassa crowned himself emperor-for-life in a multi-million dollar ceremony in 1977.

Bokassa was ousted, with reported French assistance, last September while he was out of the country. He has been given refuge in Ivory Coast.



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## DISHONORABLE PEACE

As the Israeli flag was unfurled in Cairo over the newly opened Israeli embassy, the Arab world looked on, full of anger, bitterness and disgust. There was also incredulity: That the major Arab state should defect from the sacred cause in this way; and that it should time the sealing of this defection to coincide with Israel's present vicious attack on the towns and villages of the West Bank and Gaza, as well as its most strident claims to these areas.

Egypt's honor is besmirched: its honor even as a party to the Camp David accords, where its representatives insisted all along that complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands (and not merely from Sinai), as well as self-determination for the Palestinians, were its abiding conditions. But Begin has made it amply clear in both words and deeds that nothing of this will come about. Israeli settlements are increased and expanded; and the Israelis have even arrogated to themselves the right to settle in Arab towns. The concept of Palestinian authority he has propagated is a mockery.

What of the response from the Arab world? The Palestinians in the occupied territories were denied even the right to protest, when the Israelis prevented the mayors of the West Bank and Gaza from traveling to the Palestine National Convention, which was due to be held at the same time as the Israeli embassy in Cairo opened. Despite this, the towns of Ramallah, Nablus and Al Bira declared a one day strike to mark the occasion.

As to the rest of the Arab world, a look at its present state of division explains why nothing much can be expected. The rejection of the Camp David approach remained a negative minimum, which could not be translated into a positive course of action. The original division between "revolutionary" and "conservative" states ramified into divisions within these themselves. The Arab countries, to be sure, will protest; but neither protests nor strikes will do anything to stop Sadat.

Nor can one hope that international pressure will force the Israelis to recognize the horrible injustices they have inflicted on the Palestinians. All that the international community requires from the Arabs is to keep the oil flowing and not to rock the boat of the international economy.

Where then does one look if one refuses to give in to despair? It might appear paradoxical for those who do not know Egypt, but the answer is the Egyptian people themselves. The Egyptian government might seek to reassure itself by declaring that 99.9 per cent of the population support its dishonorable peace with the Israelis; but this vast majority was conspicuous by its absence from the festivities accompanying the installation of the Israeli embassy in Cairo. All of the political parties (the real ones, not the ones invented by the government) have come out against Sadat's peace: From the Muslim Brotherhood to the leftists, from the old Wafd to the new Wafd, all firmly and declaredly opposed. All the intellectuals, the students unions, the women organizations, the trade unions, the lawyers, the journalists who remained unbought by the government, all of them are firmly against. If all of them add up to no more than 0.1 per cent, then this is surely some 0.1 per cent.

## 'Pigeons' outsmart Russia's hawks

By Ian Mather

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer has just returned from Afghanistan.

Without the Western media little would be known about what the Russians are doing in Afghanistan. Most Western embassies have reduced their staff to a minimum, and those remaining admit they have little idea of what is going on.

On the other hand, every journalist in Afghanistan has had at least one direct encounter with the Russians. Most have been arrested. Some have been shot at, although the Russians have so far aimed to miss.

Almost every story that has appeared in print from inside Afghanistan in the past month, and every piece of news-film, has been smuggled out of the country.

Censorship is total. No reference to the Russians in any context is permitted. No telephone or telex calls are allowed. One reporter who tried to file verbatim the main front-page story from the slavishly orthodox *Kabul New Times* had parts excised by the censor.

To get their stories out journalists must either make an eight-hour drive through the Khyber Pass into Pakistan, with the result that they are not allowed to re-enter. Or they can use "pigeons", the journalists' trade name for someone who carries news despatches by hand. Overwhelmingly the material from Afghanistan has been "pigeoned" out of the country.

To avoid the attentions of security officials at the airport, they have been writing their stories in the form of letters, making the first page highly personal. One journalist addressed his envelopes to "Mrs. A. Press" (Associated Press). There is no way of knowing if stories reach head office or whether they are confiscated at the airport.

To find out what was happening on the supply route to the Soviet Union, a Spanish journalist rode north on a bus and managed to pass himself off as an Afghan, so becoming the only journalist to cross the Salang Pass.

A Russian-speaking American reporter, usually based in Moscow, walked into a Russian camp, greeted the sentry in Russian, and was having lunch in the officers' mess when he was arrested and expelled from the camp by a furious colonel.

I saw French photographers spotted by Russian troops rapidly remove the films from their cameras and push them down the front of their trousers. And I particularly remember a Russian soldier carefully searching our hired minibus for cameras and completely missing an enormous modern television camera which lay uncovered in between two seats, presumably because he thought it was part of the bus.

Journalists' problems were eased slightly by the Afghan government's total inability to understand the diversity of the Western media. When the government expelled all American journalists they expected over 100 to leave. In fact there were only 18 American passport holders, since the American television networks had rapidly moved in non-American employees.

The government also underestimated the determination of Western reporters to keep trying. Reporters refused admission to the country returned on later flights.

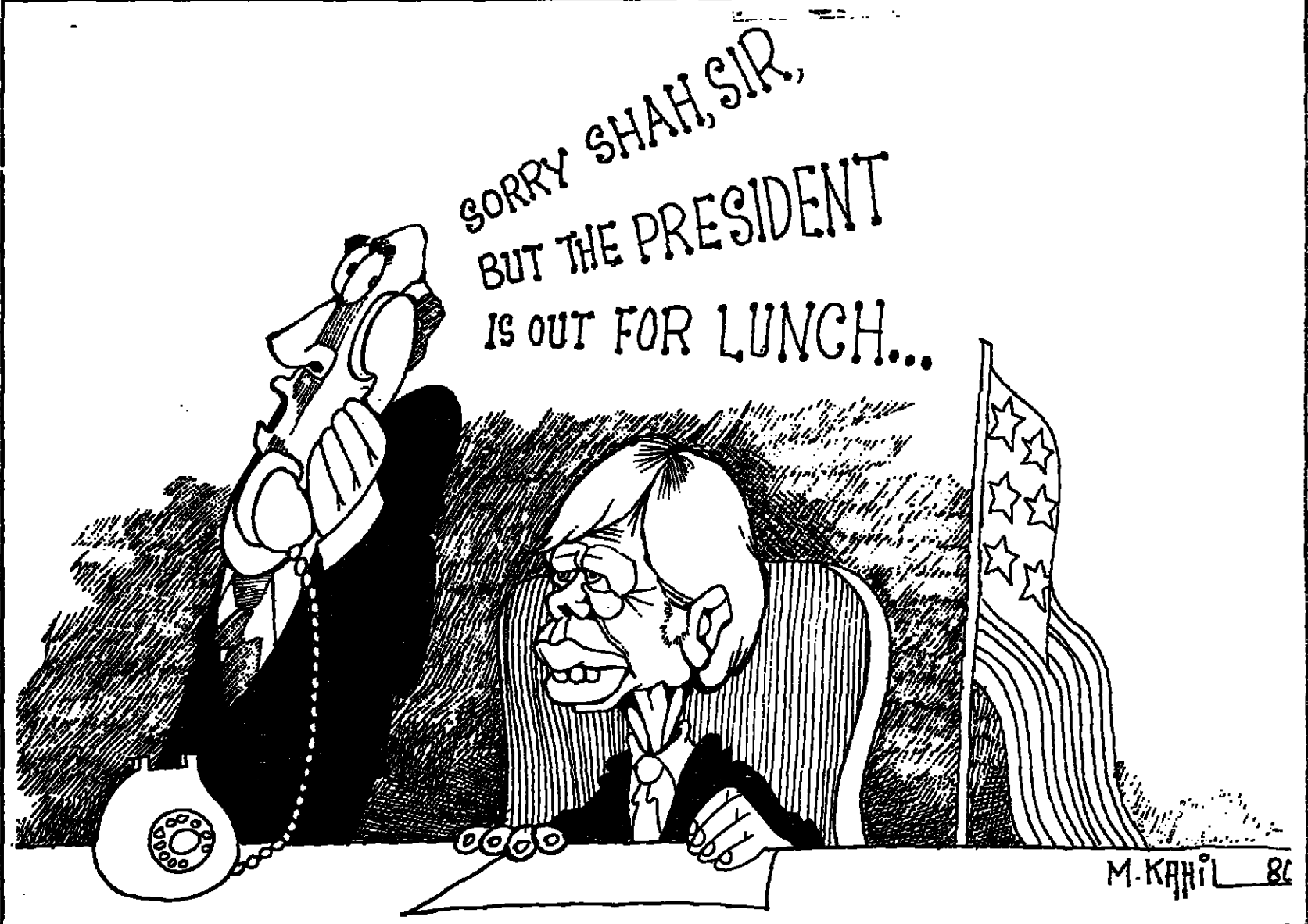
The Afghanistan crisis demonstrates that in the Third World at least, the modern TV camera can be more powerful than the gun. A group of armed Afghan soldiers who arrived in fearsome mood to take away passports reeled back and fled at the combined wattage of half-a-dozen television lights.

In this context the official version of the expulsion of the American journalists, published in the *Kabul New Times*, that the Americans "could not stand the bright light of the new phase of the revolution," seemed a bit unfortunate.

The naivety of the Afghan government's approach to the media is the most permanent impression. It has reversed its policy twice in a month. First all foreign journalists were barred. Then, when only a handful of Western bloc journalists appeared at Babrak Karmal's first press conference, he ordered journalists to be encouraged to go to Afghanistan, and a trestle table was set up in the garden of the Afghan embassy in Delhi to issue visas on the spot.

The policy changed again after a series of confrontations between Russian troops and the Western media. However, the ministry of information sent only a serious-minded young medical student to try to control the foreign press. "History will blame you," he told us, as we circumvented his orders not to leave the hotel until we had been organized into national groups and a corporate plan of visits had been arranged for us.

Gradually the Soviet advisers, who are much more sophisticated, are taking control, and it is becoming impossible for Western journalists to function in Afghanistan. Soon no one will be able to see the Soviet Union's "temporary, limited military contingent" in action. (OFNS)



## India fed up with corruption charges

By Sonanda Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi must be laughing up her sleeve. She and her son Sanjay, now installed as a sober young MP, were charged with all manner of crimes and relentlessly persecuted for 33 months by Morarji Desai and Charan Singh, the Janata and Lok Dal prime ministers.

Now the tables have been turned, and Desai and Singh, who are both burdened with ambitious and grasping families, are accused of involvement in scandals that are almost as bad.

Public reaction to the recent disclosures by Justice C.A. Vaidealingam, a former Supreme Court judge, was summed up by the independent *Times of India*, which wrote: "No one in the country's public life has been so self-righteous as these two former prime ministers. Nor has anyone been so tireless as they in denouncing others, particularly Mrs. Gandhi and the members of her family, for their alleged failure to live up to exacting standards of public morality."

"What an irony it is therefore that today they stand arraigned for their inability or unwillingness or both to prevent wrongdoing by their kith and kin that evidently went on right under their eyes."

The Vaidealingam Commission was set up by Desai himself last April under strong pressure from the upper house of India's parliament. After months of evasiveness, the Janata prime minister reluctantly agreed to an inquiry into the activities of

his son Kantilal Desai, and the latter's wife, Mrs. Padma Desai, whose father is a millionaire industrialist.

But Desai did so only on condition that the commission would also investigate charges against the wife and son-in-law of Charan Singh, who was by then his principal critic and was soon to supplant him as premier.

All four are now accused of taking bribes, fiddling tax returns, interfering with criminal proceedings, engineering the transfer of disloyal civil servants, and generally abusing power for private gain.

Specifically, Kanti Desai is accused of influencing the government to alter its import policy to benefit his business cronies and of conniving at the escape of a notoriously dishonest industrialist, Dharm Teja, who was serving a stiff sentence for fraud and misappropriation. With the younger Desai's help, Teja fled the country owing \$ 7 million in tax arrears.

Kanti Desai and his wife are said to have arranged the dismissal of an uncooperative member of the Board of Direct Taxes and had their own nominee appointed chairman so that Mrs. Padma Desai's income was favorably assessed.

Charan Singh's wife, Mrs. Gayatri Devi Singh, and their son-in-law, Vikram Singh, are said to have taken "fairly large sums of money" from educated young men and women, promising them jobs. Mrs. Singh is also charged with ordering magistrates to suspend criminal prosecutions and with counter-

manding transfers of her favored officials.

Justice Vaidealingam's recommendation of formal trial has been eagerly seized on by Indira Congress politicians, who are anxious to repay the Janata and Lok Dal leaders in their own coin, though Mrs. Gandhi herself maintains a discreet silence, refusing to crow over her enemies' discomfiture.

But Charan Singh's credit, he does not flinch from the challenge. He has written to Zail Singh, the home minister, demanding prosecution so that his wife and son-in-law can be exonerated.

But Morarji Desai continues to pour scorn on anyone who dares criticize his family.

"They cannot say anything against me, so Kanti is made the target," he accuses.

His implication of political vendetta cuts little ice, but most people would like both sets of charges to be dropped. The country has already had a surfeit of such exhumations, which simply expose the inherent contradiction between the Hindu ethic and Western norms of public rectitude.

Traditional India takes it for granted that if a man acquires power, his relatives will profit from his eminence. It would be selfishly unnatural to deny them the advantages of his influence.

Trouble arises only when politicians choose to denigrate this basic fact of Indian life by using ugly (and alien) epithets like "patronage" and "nepotism." Ordinary Indians see nothing to condemn, and much to admire, in a man who looks after his own. (OFNS)

## Curtain-raiser to 1917 revolution

By William Guttman

(Editor's Note: Just over 75 years ago, on Jan. 22, 1905, Tsar Nicholas II's troops opened fire on a crowd outside his palace in St. Petersburg — "Bloody Sunday". What followed was a curtain-raiser to the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, including the formation of a Workers' Soviet (or council). As in 1917 too, the country was in the midst of a losing war. The writer outlines the story.)

War broke out between Russia and Japan in 1904. For years the great powers had been grabbing bits of the crumbling Chinese empire — the Germans got the port of Kiaochow in 1897 and in 1898 the Russians got Port Arthur and the British got Weihaiwei and part of Kwangtung (Hong Kong had been ceded to Britain in 1842, after the Opium War).

In 1900, however, the Russians, who had occupied most of Manchuria, agreed under British and Japanese pressure to withdraw from the province. They failed to do so, and on Feb. 8, 1904 the Japanese, in a Pearl Harbor-like attack, struck at the Russian fleet in Port Arthur. This and other successful operations gained them command of the sea.

In October the Russians ordered their Baltic fleet to the Pacific. Soon after starting the long, laborious voyage the fleet ran into trouble. At the Dogger Bank (a submerged sandbank off the northeast coast of England), it opened fire on some English fishing vessels — the admiral took them to be

Japanese torpedo boats about to attack him.

Little damage was caused and there were few casualties, but the incident caused a serious crisis between Russia and Great Britain. The British, always suspicious of Russian intentions (in 1902 they had concluded a defensive alliance with Japan), were only pacified by Russia's abject apology and payment of damages.

At last, in May 1905, the Russians arrived in the Straits of Tsushima. The Japanese were waiting and on May 27 within hours, the Russian fleet was at the bottom of the sea or in Japanese hands; only three ships escaped. Russia's sea power had been destroyed and, with it, Russia's ability to continue the war.

The country was economically exhausted; political unrest was spreading; the people were demanding peace. The Western powers were nervous of Russian activity in the Far East and were urging an accommodation. Japan too was exhausted. On Sept. 5, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, peace was concluded. President Theodore Roosevelt, who had taken the initiative in getting the two countries to negotiate, received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Western powers had another reason for wanting the war to end. No less than the Tsar, they feared revolution, for which war conditions were a breeding ground.

It had already broken out. On Sunday, Jan. 22, 1905, a vast crowd in St. Petersburg, led by a priest, Father Gapon, approached the Winter Palace in order to petition the Tsar for economic, social and political reforms to relieve their hardships, which had been aggravated by the war.

## saudi press review

Newspapers Wednesday led with a report by the minister of health on the condition of King Hussein and which said that tests showed the King's health reassuring and satisfactory.

In a lead story, *Al Medina* flashed a statement by the British foreign secretary that Britain and America were considering an alternative after the failure of the autonomy talks. *Okaz* led with French Premier Raymond Barre's upcoming visit to Saudi Arabia while *Al Yom* played as its lead fresh victories of the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries.

Newspapers frontpaged purging of 8,000 military personnel, including admiral, generals and other officers, from the Iranian army, as well as the appointment of President Bani-Sadr as the supreme commander of the Iranian armed forces. In a front-page story, newspapers said the Arab reaction to the opening of the Israeli embassy in Cairo has been marked with strong protests and

condemnation. *Al Yom* highlighted on its front page King Hussein's reaffirmation of Jordan's commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Lunis summit conferences. *Al Nadwa* gave a front-page highlight to a European proposal to neutralize Afghanistan in exchange for the Soviet withdrawal from that country.

Dealing with the opening of the Israeli embassy in Cairo, *Al Bilad* said the Arabs in general and the Egyptians in particular came out with a spontaneous reaction to this event which will form a significant chapter in the contemporary history of the Arabs. The paper added that it was quite natural for the Arabs to condemn the outcome of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionists, since it was in total contrast to the religious, national and moral aspirations of the Arabs. It was the major objective of the Camp David accords to enable Israel to hoist its flag over an Arab capital

city. The paper said that the Egyptian reaction by publishing a copy of the Palestinian flag and a call to hoist a million flags over the Egyptian capital gave vent to the real sentiments of the people of Egypt. The struggle of the past 31 years should have ended with the unfurling of the Palestinian flag and not with the hoisting with the Star of David over Cairo, said the paper.

On the same subject, *Al Riyadhi* said the Egyptian regime was shocked to see the public and press detestation over the hoisting of the Israeli flag in their capital, which has in fact injured the feelings and sentiments of millions of Muslims and Arabs who are determined to go ahead with their struggle for the restoration of the usurped rights. It urged Arab and Islamic cooperation to stand firm against this conspiracy which is sweeping both Egypt and Afghanistan.

The paper said that the collusion between Communism and

Zionism was a foregone conclusion whose landmarks had started being seen in the Egyptian regime more than in Karmel's Afghanistan. Under the present situation, both the Arab and Islamic worlds are called upon to work ceaselessly to eliminate at least one trouble, if not two at a time, it said.

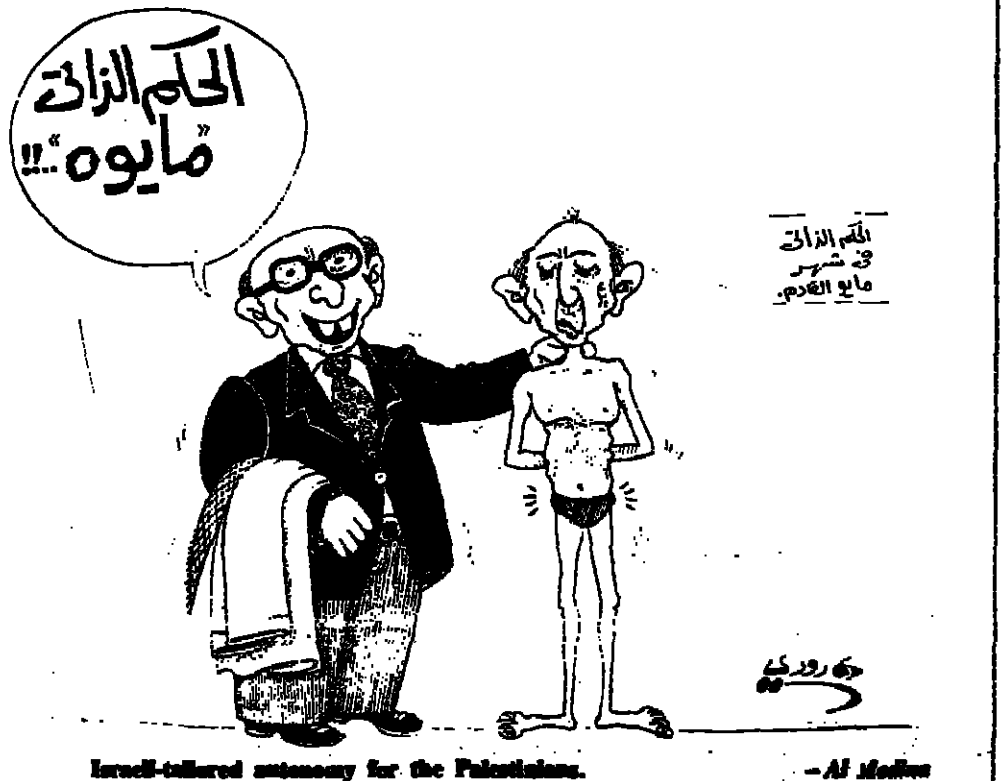
In an identical approach, *Al Nadwa* said the Arab reaction has proved that such plots will never be acceptable to Arabs. Referring to violent demonstrations in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip, the paper said these reflected Arab feelings toward both the Israeli Jewish settlements policy and the opening of its embassy in Cairo. It hoped that the current demonstrations would convince the Egyptian regime and the Tel Aviv authorities that the people directly concerned with the issue would, one day, foil all attempts to liquidate their cause.

*Al Medina* lashed at those who talked loudly about the human

rights and drew their attention toward the happenings in the occupied Arab territory. The paper wondered if the United States intended to do anything in this behalf, saying that the rights of the Palestinian people were still being suppressed.

*Okaz* concentrated on the upcoming visit of the French premier to the Kingdom. It said the visit assumes special political and economic significance in view of the fact that both the countries made sincere efforts to solve the international problems and issues. The visit will provide an opportunity for Europe to get to know the factual events of this region and to urge them make further efforts for the restoration of Arab rights.

Saudi Arabia's clear stance on the energy problem and France's energetic moves in Western Europe will attach a special importance to bilateral talks, the paper added.



Israel-colored autonomy for the Palestinians.

- Al Medina

هكذا من الامل

## Community news

**JEDDAH** — After the departure of many familiar faces from the diplomatic social scene in recent days, it is now time to say hello and ahlan wasahan to a number of new ones.

Among recent arrivals are Norway's Ambassador designate to the Kingdom, Jan Oestern, 41, and his Swedish-born wife Margaretha. Oestern is a career diplomat with a law degree who earlier served in the Ministry of Social Affairs and as a Deputy Judge before becoming a diplomat. This is his first assignment as Ambassador. His last assignment was as head of the Legal Affairs Department at the Foreign Office in Oslo. Mrs. Oestern also has a career as head of a division at the Norwegian Ministry of Education. She will shortly return to Oslo but expects to be back in the Fall with her two daughters when she hopes to get extended leave from her job.

### The Netherlands

Another new arrival is Baron Schelto Van Heemstra the second in command at the Dutch Embassy. His last post was in Vienna and he has served in Belgrade, Trinidad, London and a second stint in Belgrade at the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe.

### Iran

The Ambassador of Iran, Mohammad Javad Razawi celebrated the Advent of the 15th Century Hijra and the First Anniversary of the Iranian Revolution by giving a reception at his residence last Wednesday.

### Islam

Sultana al Quwairi gave a talk on "An insight into Islam" on Wednesday at the Continental School. It was accompanied by a slide show reflecting various aspects of the annual Haj. She had earlier presented a similar program at a large gathering of American ladies in Jeddah.

### Fancy dress

An interesting function coming up is the Children's masquerade and fancy dress show planned for March 6 at the Faisaliyah Women's Welfare Society located a couple of blocks north of the Caravan Shopping Center. Participants in the masquerade can apply for eligibility at an entry fee of SR50.00. Entrance to the show will be SR5.00 per head.

### Bazaar

Khairiyah Women's Welfare Society

invited wives of Ambassadors and other organisers at an afternoon tea on Tuesday at its premises on Mecca Road to discuss the forth-coming Annual Bazaar planned for March 26. Many Embassies and local organizations will be participating in the Bazaar.

**DHAHRAN** — The University of Petroleum and Minerals has had several visitors this past week including the Director General of the Arab Petroleum Institute, Baghdad, Dr. Burhan Daghistani, the South Korean National Soccer team, and the Al-Ahli Soccer team from Dubai.

### Vacations

Many of the faculty and students of the university are on vacation now during the semester break. Some have traveled outside the Kingdom such as the Bensons who have gone to Rajasthan or Ilhan and Robert Majure who are off to Paris. Many have decided to see Arabia first, such as Dr. Jim Macomber who has just returned from a trip to Najran, and Nasir and Philippe Martin who are in Taif. Most of the university students are visiting their families throughout the Kingdom.

### Boutique

A fashionable dress shop for women has opened recently in Khobar. It is Deema's Boutique owned by Haifa Saleh. She specializes in cotton clothes from Thailand. The shop is worth a visit now that warmer days are upon us. It is located on the corner of Alif Street, between Fobeco's and the Khaja Hotel.

### Saudi Customs

Seventeen-year-old Badria Al Jarad from Dammam's Secondary School visited Dhahran Academy last week to explain Saudi customs to the children, as they sat in a circle enjoying a cup of Arab coffee. The children's Arabic teacher, Violet Miniawi, said it was one of their most enjoyable lessons.

### Phone Booths

A welcome new sight in the streets of Khobar is the recently installed pay phones. People cannot resist trying out, the sleek, chrome and orange booths.

### Royal Visit

The governor of Medina, Prince Abdul Mohsen bin Abdul Aziz visited Dhahran last week and dined with Sheikh Said Ali Ghodran, owner of the Ramada Hotel. Dinner was at the Ramada.



The Al Faisaliyah nursery school

## Moving from Ruwais

By Kathy Lund

**JEDDAH** — To the city's fast changing skyline one more new building will soon be added but it is a building which will provide hope and refuge for many of the area's less fortunate people.

In the not too distant future members of the Al Faisaliyah Women's Welfare Society, and some of those they help, will be able to settle into attractive and spacious new surroundings — a SR30 million marble building with more than 30 rooms.

So effective has been the work of the Society that they have totally outgrown their present premises in Ruwais.

To be built on the site of the present headquarters, near King Khaled's Palace, the new premises will include a library, an activity room, a sewing factory, a sales center, and a storeroom for provisions. There will also be a

theater which will accommodate 2,000 people for such events as plays, lectures and films.

Many of the Society's present fund-raising activities are aimed at raising the capital necessary to complete their headquarters. The government has promised to provide 80 per cent of the necessary funds which means the Society must find 20 per cent, a sum of around SR6 million.

The proposed building has been designed by an Italian architect, the winner of a competition to find suitable plans. The result is something modern, but with a strong hint of its Arab origins.

Tenders for the building have been called and the contract is to be awarded soon. It is hoped that construction work will start within a month. The more optimistic members of the Society would like to see the project completed within a year.

## Kiosk Goings on about town Jeddah

Wednesday, Feb. 27

The Jeddah Concert Committee presents a concert by Australian soprano Ms. K. Gotto, accompanied by Mme. Caroline Haffner at the Continental School at 8:30 p.m. Entrance is SR25.

Saturday, March 1

The Saudi Arabian Natural History Society will meet at 8:00 p.m. at the USGS Microsensing Compound behind Spinzer's Restaurant off Medina Road (south). The lecture will be "The Reptiles of Saudi Arabia", prepared by John Gasperenti with commentary by John Lockhart.

## Riyadh

Sunday, Feb. 24

The Desert Ramblers presents Dr. Wilhelm Buttiker who will give an illustrated lecture on "Insects of the Desert. The meeting will be held at the tennis court opposite Hotel Osman in Suleimaniya. Please bring your own chairs. The talk begins at 8:00 p.m. For more information call 4656939.

Tuesday, Feb. 26

The Parrot Quartet, oboe, cello, flute and clarinet, will perform at the Banquet Hall of the International Hotel at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are now on sale at the hotel for SR30.

Wednesday, Feb. 27 through  
Thursday, March 6

An international book fair, with works

from Europe, the United States and the Arab world, opens at the University of Riyadh's Malaz Campus Library at the junction of Sitten Street and University Street. It will be open all week from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. and on Fridays, from 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

## Dhahran

Friday, Feb. 22

The Dhahran Arabian Horse Association sponsors a gymkhana. The show jumping competition begins at 10 a.m. The monthly Horse of the Year gymkhana begins at 1 p.m. Open to the public.

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The BAC Sailing Club is sponsoring a Regatta. Racing starts at 10:30 a.m. on Half Moon Bay, adjacent to the Royal Saudi Air Force Survival Center. For further information call Pete Garrat (Airport 410).

Monday, Feb. 25

Registration for the Cambridge University First Certificate in English (FCE) and the Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) takes place in Office 8 of the English Language Center at the University of Petroleum and Minerals between 7 and 9 p.m. Fees are SR 235 for the FCE and SR 315 for the CPE. The examinations are open to all non-native speakers of English.

A discussion led by the counsellors at Dhahran Academy on how to help your child academically at home. Open to the public 7 p.m. at the Academy's Learning Resources Center.

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# Olympics glitter with competition

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 20 (AP) — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the world's top giant slalom skier, came from behind in his best style to win an Olympic gold medal, the one major prize that had eluded him.

After placing third in Monday's first run, the 23-year-old Swede made a superhuman second run Tuesday and skied the difficult 1.354-meter course almost a full second faster than the second-place finisher.

King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia were among hundreds of Swedes who lined the course waving yellow and blue national flags to see Stenmark win Sweden's second gold medal of the XIII Winter Games. Thomas Wassberg won the 1.5 kilometer cross country event.

Temperatures rose above the freezing point and officials became worried with five days of the games still to go.

But there were still great Olympic performances. Eric Heiden of the United States won his third speed skating gold medal of the games, adding the 1,000 meters to the 500 and 5,000 as everyone expected him to do. And Stenmark performed like an Olympic giant.

After clocking 1:20.49 in the first run Monday he sped down the course in 1:20.25 Tuesday for a total time of 2:40.74. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the silver medal in 2:41.49, and Hans Ewin of Austria took the bronze in 2:42.51.

Stenmark admitted he was angry with himself for skiing such a slow first run and leaving himself with more than three-tenths of a second to make up.

"It was quite a difficult course," he said, "I didn't race as well as I would have liked. I had to make a decision on every gate, whether to attack hard or take it easy through the gate."

Beth Heiden gets her last chance to pull one back on big brother Eric when she goes for the Olympic 3,000 meters speed skating title.

Eric, with three gold medals already and two more looking as secure as Fort Knox, is engaged in one of the greatest sagas the winter games have known.

But the two titles at stake today, in the speed skating and the men's cross-country ski relay, should be fairly open contests, with the Soviet Union hoping to pull clear of East Germany's challenge in the medals table.

At one stage, Beth Heiden was expected to sweep through the Lake Placid medals just like brother Eric, until an achilles tendon injury impaired her form.

Her best result in the three women's races here so far was fifth place in the 1,000 meters, and she is certain to throw everything into an all-or-nothing effort in the final event, the 3,000 meters.

But Beth Heiden will face tough opposition from world champion Natalia Petrusova of the Soviet Union, who is riding high after winning the 1,000 meters three days ago.

The Russians are pinning a lot of faith on Petrusova and Olga Pleshkova, who has been kept under wraps for the 3,000 meters, after dropping 1976 double Olympic champion Tatyana Barabash because of poor form.

Another threat could come from Dutch pair Annie Borckink and Ria Visser who caused a major upset by taking the gold and silver in the initial race, the 1,500 meters.

The Soviet Union face possibly better odds in the cross country relay, having already won three Nordic gold medals.

But as usual, they will be under heavy pressure from the Finns, the defending champions, who will be looking for their first gold here after a string of four Nordic silvers.

The key man in the Finnish squad will be Juha Mieto, who became the narrowest loser of the games when he was beaten by one-hundredth of a second in the 15 kilometer individual race.

On the slopes of Whiteface Mountain, Austrian Anne Marie Moser will begin her bid to add the women's giant slalom ski title to the downhill gold she won on Sunday.

It should almost be the mixture as before with Moser, Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland, the three downhill medalists, being threatened only by Perrine Pelen of France.



COLD MEDAL: An unidentified spectator for the ladies' Olympic downhill race at Whiteface Mountain protects his face from the cold with a mask. An American flag was hoisted by spectators to support U.S. entry Cindy Nelson. The ladies' downhill is the record alpine event in this 1980 Olympic Winter Games.

## Americans' orientation in sports brings Olympics misunderstanding

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. Feb. 20 (WP) — "The thing you must realize," my colleague from West Germany said, "is how much more important the Olympic sports are in Europe than in America. That is why this idea of boycotting Moscow is so difficult for us to accept. I am sure that Edwin Moses, the American hurdler, is much better known in Germany than in the U.S., but no one at home has ever heard of your footballers like Roger Staubach and Frank O'Hara."

Was ist das? You mean in Düsseldorf they don't know Staubach from Strowback, or Franco Harris from Frank O'Hara?

There is nothing like an international viewpoint to broaden one's perspective on a problem. What my colleague from Germany said is indisputably true: Americans tend to be more preoccupied with their provincial professional pastimes than with the Olympic sports, which are followed day in and day out, year around, in other parts of the world.

The Olympics grip America's attention for a month or so every four years when they dominate prime time television, a Dorothy Hamill, Mark Spitz or Bruce Jenner becomes a household name, and subsequently a millionaire. An Olga Korbut or Nadia Comaneci can turn millions of all-American little girls onto a previously neglected sport such as gymnastics.

But the bulk of track and field athletes, swimmers, weightlifters and gymnasts — even Americans who are bona fide celebrities

abroad — remain mostly anonymous in America.

This fact is important to understanding why the U.S. proposal to pull out of the 1980 Summer Olympics if they are not moved from Moscow is so troubling to sports officials and fans around the world.

It is as wrenching an idea as boycotting the Super Bowl or the World Series would be to Americans.

And it inevitably raises the specter of the end of the Olympic movement. If Western nations boycott Moscow, the argument goes, surely the Soviet bloc will retaliate in turn and wreck the 1984 Games scheduled for Los Angeles. The Olympics as we know them would be kaput.

Such fears explain why even such usually staunch American allies as West Germany and France have been hesitant to follow President Carter in calling for the International Olympic Committee to move, postpone or cancel the Moscow Games as a means of punishing the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan, and in threatening to pull out if the Games go on as scheduled.

The National Olympic Committee of most nations, which according to the IOC charter, are supposed to be autonomous and free of government influence, are opposed to a boycott. Their constituencies are athletes and sports federations, which have vested interests in seeing the Olympics go on. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that a meeting of Olympic committee delegates in Mexico City this week unanimously passed a resolution favoring participation in Moscow.

## Chicago sweeps by Seattle as Cavaliers crush Suns

The Chicago Bulls defeated the defending National Basketball Association champion Seattle SuperSonics 115-106.

It wasn't the only surprise of the day. In other games, the Cleveland Cavaliers crushed the Phoenix Suns 128-109 and the New Jersey Nets whipped the San Diego Clippers 125-111, while the New York Knicks downed the Portland Trail Blazers 113-103.

Reserve forward Dwight Jones and Center Artis Gilmore contributed six points apiece in the final 2:43 as Chicago broke Seattle's eight game winning streak.

Dave Robisch scored 28 points for Cleveland and Kenny Carr added 22, including 12 in the fourth quarter. Cleveland led 100-78

entering the final period but Phoenix ran off 15 straight points and cut the margin to 108-99 with seven minutes to play. Carr then scored four points and Cleveland was never seriously threatened thereafter.

George Johnson scored a season-high 22 points and pulled down 16 rebounds to lead New Jersey, who got a game-high 25 points from rookie Cliff Robinson. Lloyd Free, the NBA's second-leading scorer, was held scoreless in the first half and finished with only seven points, his lowest total since joining the Clippers in the 1978-79 season.

Michael Ray Richardson scored 19 points, including three point shots. Ray Williams had 21 and Bill Cartwright added 20 as the Knicks won for the eighth time in their last 11 games. Trail Blazers' lazers have lost five.

## Borg snatches first lead in World Cup Tournament

SALISBURY, Maryland, Feb. 20 (AP) — Bjorn Borg of Sweden, the world's No. 1 player, and Jimmy Connors of the U.S., whom Borg displaced, scored opening round victories during the \$200,000 U.S. WCT Invitational Tennis Tournament here.

In the first session of a round-robin, Borg struggled to defeat Vijay Amritraj of India, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3, while Connors had an easier time, defeating fellow American Eddie Dibbs in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4.

Romania-Born Ilie Nastase downed John Alexander of Australia 7-6, 6-2 after surviving in the first set tie-breaker, 10-8.

Borg seemed somewhat uninspired against Amritraj, a last-minute replacement for Jose Higueras of Spain, who withdrew Monday because of a strained knee.

Connors, who is dedicated to regaining the No. 1 ranking he held for nearly six years, broke in the ninth game of the first set against Dibbs.

Connors has lost to Borg seven straight times, but could meet him twice in this tournament. Their first scheduled match is Friday night.

In Denver, unseeded Fritz Buehning took advantage of his opponent's trouble with normally accurate passing shots and defeated fifth-seeded Eliot Teltscher 6-4, 6-4 in the first round Tuesday of a \$125,000 professional men's tennis tournament in Colorado.

The tournament at the Denver auditorium is part of the Volvo Grand Prix.

Buehning, 19, who just turned professional last September, used his six-foot-five frame to dominate from the net. Teltscher, 30, is the number 22 ranked player in the world.

Due to Teltscher's difficulty with his passing shots, Buehning was left with several easy put-away volleys en route to his victory.

Teltscher is currently ranked sixth in the worldwide Volvo Grand Prix bonus pool standings.

In other first round singles play, seventh-

seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia dropped a 6-4, 6-4 decision to unseeded Bill Scanlon.

In other first round results Andres Gomez defeated Bernie Bytton of South Africa in doubles, Roscoe Tanner and Dick Stockton defeated Minton and Rod Frawley of Australia 7-6, 7-6 and Wittek Fibak of Poland and Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland



Bjorn Borg topped Terry Moor and Teltscher 5-7, 7-5, 6-4.

During a tourney in Malaysia top-seeded Buster Mottram of Britain defeated his compatriot Harvey Becker 6-0, 6-0, in the men's single quarter finals of the Selangor Open tennis championships here.

Mottram, who is ranked 36th in the latest Association of Tennis Professional Ratings, produced a brilliant display of power-packed services and beautiful baseline shots from the start to wrap up the one-sided match in 40 minutes.

The British player, who helped his country to the 1978 Davis Cup final, will meet Australia's Brad Drewitt in the semi-finals.

The 21-year-old Australian, ranked 74th in the ATP, had to struggle before beating Mark Edmondson, also of Australia, 7-5, 6-4.

## Finishing times

Top finishers in the men's giant slalom on the 1.354-meter Whiteface Mountain course, with 56 gates and a vertical drop of 395 meters at the Winter Olympics Tuesday:

Name	Nat	Times-Total
1 Stenmark I.	SWE	1:20.49 1:20.25 2:40.74
2 Wenzel A.	LIE	1:20.17 1:21.32 2:41.49
3 Ewin H.	AUT	1:20.31 1:22.20 2:42.51
4 Kitzbaj B.	YUG	1:21.28 1:21.25 2:42.53
5 Luethy J.	SUI	1:21.55 1:21.20 2:42.75
6 Nocker B.	ITA	1:20.99 1:21.96 2:42.95
7 Gaspoz J.	SUI	1:21.10 1:21.95 2:43.05


8 Strel B.	YUG	1:21.45 1:21.79 2:43.24
9 Zhirne A.	URS	1:21.53 1:22.54 2:44.07
10 Muhre P.	USA	1:21.74 1:22.59 2:44.33

Others:

48 archontopoulos L.	GRE	1:36.32 1:39.91 3:16.23
51 Koehnhaas A.	GRE	1:42.16 1:41.24 3:23.40
52 Stamatois J.	GRE	1:41.80 1:43.19 3:24.99
54 Hennein N.	LIB	1:35.59 2:01.88 3:37.47
55 Xenopoulos P.	CYP	1:49.52 1:48.57 3:38.09

The Olympics grip America's attention for a month or so every four years when they dominate prime time television, a Dorothy Hamill, Mark Spitz or Bruce Jenner becomes a household name, and subsequently a millionaire. An Olga Korbut or Nadia Comaneci can turn millions of all-American little girls onto a previously neglected sport such as gymnastics.

But the bulk of track and field athletes, swimmers, weightlifters and gymnasts — even Americans who are bona fide celebrities



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## Effective April 1

## Kuwait to reduce oil output by 25%

KUWAIT, Feb. 20 (AP) — Kuwait's Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Al-Khalifa Al-Sabah announced here Wednesday Kuwait will cut its oil production by 25 per cent, to 1.5 million barrels per day with effect from April 1.

Sheikh Ali made the announcement in a departure statement as he was leaving for London, to attend a committee meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

He said the reduction follows the recent increase in production by non-OPEC oil producers and the current surplus on the world market.

Sheikh Ali said the London meeting would deal primarily with consolidating oil prices and with the relations between OPEC and developing and developed states.

Also Kuwait said Wednesday it had tight-

ened its crude oil sales terms following the incident in which, oil was alleged to have been diverted to South Africa from a tanker which later sank.

The Kuwait Oil Ministry spokesman told Reuters that buyers in future would be required to submit documents specifying the destination and the port of call of tankers carrying contracted crude from Kuwait.

Clients were being notified of the new contract terms, the spokesman said, he added: "The foreign oil companies will be required to sell the oil only to the country mentioned in the contract."

The tanker *Salem* sank mysteriously off West Africa on Jan. 17 and Lloyd's of London, who had insured the cargo for \$56 million, said later that inquiries had shown it had unloaded in South Africa.

## To record 15.75%

## U.S. banks raise prime rate

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP) — The nation's major banks, in the face of another round of credit-tightening by the Federal Reserve Board, have increased their prime rate to a record-tying 15 3/4 per cent and one expert said it could soar to 16 1/2 per cent by late March.

Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third largest, was the first to announce an increase from the previous 15 1/4 per cent level on Tuesday. But within a matter of hours the higher rate had spread to the other nine largest banks in the country as well as to many smaller ones.

The prime is the rate banks charge on loans to their best corporate customers and isn't directly related to consumer loans. But analysts said the same credit crunch that forced banks to raise their prime rates will likely lead to a rise in mortgage rates above

the 13 per cent level common in many parts in the past and a reduction in the number of such loans available to prospective home buyers.

The prime rate, a widely watched indicator of general interest rate trends, first reached its record 15 3/4 per cent level in mid-November after the Federal Reserve announced a major credit-tightening program on Oct. 6 directed at slowing the rate of money growth and reducing inflation.

But in subsequent months, the prime was gradually reduced — falling as low as 15 per cent at a new banks before climbing again.

Signs that the Federal Reserve may clamp down on interest rates again in a renewed effort to slow inflation make it likely that the prime rate could go as high as 16 1/2 per cent by late March, said David Jones, an analyst at Aubrey G. Lanston and Co., investment bankers.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Wednesday

	S.A.M.A.	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.64	7.76	7.69
Deutsche Mark (100)	192.00	194.00	193.10
Swiss F (100)	206.00	210.00	207.10
French F (100)	82.00	83.00	82.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	40.50	41.90
Lebanese Lira (100)	102.20	102.00	—
Syrian Lira (100)	80.00	86.60	—
Egyptian Pound	4.52	4.50	—
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.34	12.34	—
Jordanian Dinar	11.48	11.45	—
Emirates Dirham (100)	90.10	90.10	—
Qatari Riyal (100)	91.65	91.65	—
Bahraini Dinar	8.95	8.95	—
Iranian Riyal (100)	25.00	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	10.25	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.25	74.00	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	85.00	90.00	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.50	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.15	—
Gold kg.	67,000.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	7,750.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	14.10
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.70	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.89	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	—	176.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.50	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	81.50	—
Philippine Peso (1,000)	—	46.00	—
Singapore	—	1.58	—

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4.	Polar Uruguay	O.C.E.	Bananas	18.2.80
6.	Nedlloyd Westerkerk	Barber	Contrs./Gen./F.Lifts	18.2.80
10.	Sclero Universal	Star	Citrus Fruits/Chicken/Eggs	18.2.80
13.	Concordia Tales	Alsbah	Contrs./Oil/Gen.	18.2.80
15.	Assalamah	El Hawi	Canned Preserves	18.2.80
18.	Achilles	Relaco	Bulk cement	18.2.80
20.	Mary Star 1	gulf	Gen./Const./Mats/Steel/Trucks	18.2.80
22.	Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Fruits	18.2.80
24.	Atlas	Baroom	Bagged Cement	18.2.80
29.	Ondine	Star	Bananas	18.2.80
36.	Frankenfels	Alreza	Contrs./Loading	18.2.80
39.	Climax Pearl	Oc.Trade	MTY Contrs.	18.2.80
39.	Raw Lines 1	Shobokshi	Durra	18.2.80
40.	Franz X Koegel	Algeizrah	Timber/Marble/Iron/Gen.	18.2.80
41.	Effe	H.T.A.	Gen./Sbestos	18.2.80
42.	Armstelsluis	Alpha	Pipes/Oil	18.2.80
Ro Ro	Mercandian Transporter 2	Orri	Marble/General Bagged Barley Ro Ro	18.2.80

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1.	Cape Rodney	Gulf	Bulk Wheat	18.2.80
3.	Lagallanouhine	Orri	General	18.2.80
8.	Bright	Kanoo	General	20.2.80
10.	White Rose	UEP	Urea Loading	12.80
12.	Cheung Chau	UEP	Contrs. Rice Maize, G/C	18.2.80
16.	Tai Sung	Soeasia	General N Barley	18.2.80
18.	Lama Island	UEP	Contrs. Maize N Gen.	18.2.80
21.	Asia Rose (D.B.)	Alreza	Bulk Cement	18.2.80
24.	Arabian Endeavour	Kanoo	Containers	20.2.80
32.	Oinoussian Leadership	Orri	Bundles Lumber	18.2.80
33.	Tellus	Gulf	General	17.2.80
36.	Primavera (D.B.)	SMC	Bulk Cement	11.2.80

## Western analysts dispute CIA on Soviet oil

By Nicholas Moore  
LONDON, Feb. 20 (R) — Soviet oil output may be levelling off but not all Western oil industry and strategic analysts agree with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that the 1980s will see Moscow seeking Middle East or other foreign supplies.

Analysts like Col. Jonathan Orford of the London-based Institute of Strategic Studies, however, believe it likely that Soviet oil exports will decline and that its customers in Eastern Europe will need to buy more oil for foreign exchange in world markets.

The Soviet Union itself vigorously denounces the CIA suggestion as propaganda designed, Tass news agency said, to console petrol hungry Americans.

Moscow radio quoted Soviet energy expert Mikhail Silyukovich as saying that the world's biggest producer of oil and coal "will not suffer from any shortage of mineral fuel in the foreseeable future."

Soviet oil output, however, during 1979 totalled 586 million tonnes, seven million tonnes below its planned target.

Last month another leading Soviet expert, Alexander Krylov of the Academy of Sciences, said production would soon begin to decline unless the present system of drilling and exploiting deposits is changed.

Krylov said in a magazine article that

drilling was being concentrated in established west Siberian fields where wide use was made of water injection, whereby water is pumped down into failing oil deposits to enhance recovery.

Krylov said planners should ensure that rigs were moved out to drill, instead, in potential new fields. Analysts do not doubt that the Soviet Union has huge petroleum reserves but stress that it will require investment, skill and imported technology to achieve rapid development.

A Swedish study group, Petrosudies, estimates Soviet oil reserves at 150 billion barrels, just a little under Saudi Arabia's. The CIA puts the figure at between 30 and 35 billion barrels.

But oil industry sources said the issue was less how big the reserves were but how soon the Soviet Union could boost production outside declining west Siberian fields.

They said this, together with Soviet plans to use other energy sources and to conserve fuel in industry, was more relevant to judging the CIA prediction that, by 1985, the USSR would be importing more than two million barrels of oil a day — equivalent to 656 per cent of current output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Thornton Bradshaw, president of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company, said in London this month he hoped that difficul-

ties resulting from the Afghan crisis would be resolved so that U.S. oil technology would be exported freely to the Soviet Union.

An oil-importing Soviet Union would be "a very large problem. They will get it in one way or another and I would rather say they get it in Siberia than in Iran," he said.

But Marshall Goldman, of the Russian Research Center of Harvard University, told *Science* magazine recently that he expected the Soviet Union would deal with any oil shortfall by imposing conservation measures and substituting other forms of energy, notably gas which it has in abundance.

Tony Mackintosh, partner and oil analyst of London brokers Wood Mackenzie, took a similar line. "They will adjust their economy," he said. "I do not think they will become a net importer."

He said the CIA was concentrating on the supply side but in a planned economy, like the Soviet Union, it was easier to deal with demand.

Lawrence Brainard, senior economist of the Bankers Trust, said: "We are looking for a decline in exports but do not look for the USSR to become a net oil importer."

But he said that, in the long term, the Soviet Union would need to find capital to develop its nuclear energy program,

revive its coal industry and develop remote Siberian and offshore oil deposits "at a time when they face pressures for both guns and butter."

A West European diplomat studying Soviet data told Reuters it seemed quite possible that the USSR would import some oil but probably later than the 1985 date predicted by the CIA.

The diplomat said "there are obvious difficulties getting more oil out of the ground. East Europe, to which the Russians export 80 million tonnes a year, has been told that supplies in excess of 1979 levels must be paid for in hard currency at market prices, not at preferential rates."

The sources said the Soviet Union was making major efforts to develop solar energy in central Asia, was winning 75 million tonnes of oil a year (1.5 million barrels a day) from Estonian shale and was planning to produce a third of European Russia's electricity from nuclear fuel by 1990 "with anti-nuclear lobby problem."

But Soviet technology for obtaining oil in difficult terrain was limited — it depended on the West, chiefly West Germany, for steel pipes — and it found it difficult to get skilled personnel to live in Siberia, the source said. The Soviet Union also had an ideological commitment to low cost domestic heating in its cold climate.

## UAE announces petrol subsidy

ABU DHABI, Feb. 20 (R) — The government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Tuesday announced massive subsidies to reduce petrol prices in the northern part of the country, oil minister Mana Said al-Oteiba said.

Dr. Oteiba, in a statement carried by the official Emirates News Agency, said UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahayan had allocated 200 million dirhams (\$ 53 million) for the subsidies.

Although the emirates produce 1.85 million barrels of crude a day they have to import most of their petrol because of a lack of refineries.

Abu Dhabi emirate already subsidises prices through its own distribution company. But three foreign firms distribute petrol in the other six emirates and last week they raised petrol and diesel prices by 31 per cent, provoking days of protest by school children.

The price of a gallon (4.55 litres) of high grade petrol rose from \$1.06 to \$1.42 and of ordinary grade from \$1.01 to \$1.38.

The news agency said the subsidies would reduce the price of high grade petrol to 3.70 dirhams (\$ 0.98) and ordinary petrol to 3.30 dirhams (\$ 0.88). Kerosene and diesel would be reduced by similar amounts.

Dr. Oteiba said Wednesday work had started on expanding an oil refinery in Abu Dhabi to produce more petrol for local use.

The news agency said Dr. Oteiba told reporters the capacity of the Umm Al-Nar refinery was being increased from 15,000 to 75,000 barrels a day. He did not say when the work would be finished.

## Market on the down side

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — Stock prices opened on the down side in the third consecutive session in active trading as the market continues to react to negative news during Friday's session and the raising of the prime rate to 15 3/4 per cent by many banks Tuesday. Citibank announced its 15 3/4 per cent rate effective Wednesday. Other news-housing starts fell 6.4 per cent in January and the commerce released revised December figures showing a 0.3 per cent decline rather than the earlier 0.3 per cent increase.

Prices dropped sharply lower throughout early afternoon trading and a slight recovery phase halted the steady decline in late afternoon trading bringing the Dow Jones Industrial Average to a close at 742 on 33,462 million shares at 3.00. At the close the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost 8.96 to 876.02, the Dow Jones Transportation Average lost 2.54 to 284.96 and the Dow Jones Utilities Average was off 1.56 to 109.64. Volume totalled 2,029 million shares. Declining issues led advancing issues 1,238 to 342 with 358 issues unchanged.

Energy issues were mixed lower with Frequent Miles up 1/4 to 66 1/2, Atlantic Rich lost 1 1/2 to 97 1/2, Getty Oil down 1/4 to 87 1/2, Men dropped 1 1/2 to 63 1/2, Royal Dutch Pet up 1 to 85 1/2, Gulf Oil gained 1 1/2 to 46 1/2, Mobil led on 3 1/2 to 47 1/2, Halliburton dropped 1 1/2 to 102, Hughes Tool up 1/2 to 59 1/2, and Felt fell down 1/2 to 40 1/2, Schlumberger gained 1 1/2 to 115 1/2 and Murphy Oil lost 1 1/2 to 105 1/2.

Growth and Glamour issues closed mostly lower. March off 1/4 to 45 1/2, Up John down 1 1/2 to 46 1/2, Nat'l. Med. Care off 1/4 to 10 1/2, Bearco gained 1/2 to 75 1/2, Karm dropped 1 1/2 to 63 1/2, Toss lost 1 1/2 to 23 1/2, McDonalds down 1/4 to 42 1/2, and Knight Riddler seven off 1/2 to 24.

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## On oil ceilings IEA postpones conference

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP) — The governing board of the International Energy Agency has postponed from March to mid-May a planned meeting of energy ministers of industrial nations, reflecting a shift of concern of oil supply from this year to 1981.

Sources said that U.S. officials appeared to have convinced other members of the need to begin working on national oil import ceilings for 1981 that ministers could pledge at the May meeting.

The sources said that while the American delegation could have preferred the meeting to be held next month, it recognised that the ministers would have more solid data in May to help them reach meaningful, political decisions.

"There is a clear consensus that the (oil supply-demand) situation through 1985 will be far more serious than previously admitted," U.S. sources said.

"If real progress is to be achieved by the ministers, import ceilings for 1981 will have to be agreed upon," they added.

Neils Ersoel of Denmark, chairman of the 20-nation agency, said the delay would enable collection of more detailed information on how members were working to meet the 1980 oil import ceilings set last December.

The IEA ministers then committed themselves to limit their oil imports in 1980 to a combined total of 23.1 million barrels daily, and fixed individual member ceilings for the first time.

They had also agreed on a combined import "goal" of 24.6 million barrels daily, together with individual targets for 1985, but set no individual ceilings or goals for 1981-1984.

In reply to questions, Ersoel conceded

## Offshore finds to raise Congo's oil production

BRAZZAVILLE, Feb. 20 (R) — The new offshore oil finds will raise Congo's production to three million tons this year according to ELF-Congo, the main operator in the country.

The company said none of the finds off port of Pointe Noire is major so far, a production would not exceed eight million tons for about 10 years when the fields are operating by 1985.

## Drought menace Chinese harvest

PEKING, Feb. 20 (R) — Severe drought has menaced most parts of China since autumn's harvest, the *People's Daily* Tuesday.

An editorial in the Communist Party newspaper said agriculture remained a weak link in the country's economy and a good harvest after two record years was urgently needed.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Health	Construction of a hostel for nurses at the Fever Hospital in Unaiyah	568	250	Feb. 2
" "	Construction of a laboratory and a blood bank at the General Hospital in Buraidah	569	200	Feb. 2
" "	Construction of a surgery block at the General Hospital, Buraidah	575	150	March
" "	Construction of three administrative offices buildings in Al-Rass, Buraidah and Unaiyah	570	200	March
" "	Construction of an ideal mosque and a general switch board at Buraidah hospital	571	200	March
" "	Construction of a transformer chamber at Al-Rass/Buraidah	572	50	March
Directorate of Education, Medina	Construction of eight transformer chambers at schools in Medina district	200		March 2



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# arab news

**International Finance**  
International Bourse. Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

## International Share Information      البورصات الدولية

[illegible]

149A	US Busines	21%	21%	Hennick	1.60	1.55
150	US Steel	21%	21%	Hochstet	1.15	1.17
151	US Tobacco	31%	31%	Toddman	7.00	7.00
152	Unit Technologies	19%	19%	Land Bros	3.00	3.05
22	Valero Inc.	19%	20%	Massey	4.50	4.50
23	Veracore Corp.	18%	17%	Marl Estate	0.85	1.00
24	Weyerhaeuser	18%	17%	Mastels Inc	1.25	1.35
29A	Walter Jan.	28%	29%	Mell	5.00	5.05
29B	Warner-Comm.	24%	24%	M Loyal	2.00	2.05
30	Warner-Lambert	24%	24%	Morgan	1.65	1.65
31	Wells-Fargo	26%	26%	Nor. Bank	2.77	2.78
32	Western Gascopec	24%	24%	Nichols	1.55	1.50
32A	Western Union	25%	24%	North Broken Hill	3.75	3.75
32B	Westinghouse Elect.	24%	24%	Outbridge	3.95	4.15
33	Weyerhaeuser	18%	17%	Oil Search	0.57	0.55
34	Whitpool	18%	17%	Pacard	1.80	1.80
35	White Motor	24%	24%	Peco-Walsham	0.84	0.87
36	White-Clack Sea	27%	27%	Phelps	5.50	5.50
37	Wichita	24%	24%	Pioneer Concrete	2.40	2.72
37A	Wiley Corp.	7%	7%	Quandam Mines	0.60	0.50
37B	Xerox Corp.	65%	64%	Reidco	18.00	18.00
41	Zapata Corp.	31%	30%	Repro	1.17	1.18
42	Zenith Radio	9%	9%	Robt	1.45	1.55
43				Santos	8.50	8.50
231A				Selstrut	4.45	4.40
231B				S. C. Leigh	1.34	1.40
232				Southern	17.50	17.50
233				Southern	0.57	0.56
411A				Stocks & Holdings	(NT)	(NT)
411B	30 Industries	864.86	DN 8.70 or 0.56%	Swiss Brewery	1.78	1.80
7%	20 Transport	287.20	DN 3.86 or 1.26%	Thames	9.50	9.50
27%	15 Utilities	111.20	DN 1.46 or 1.12%	Torches	2.15	2.40
27A	65 Stocks	351.20	DN 3.80 or 1.15%	Trucks & Holdings	(NT)	(NT)
39A				Utah Mining	5.00	5.00
39B				Western	0.67	0.67
39C				Weston	(NT)	(NT)
39D				Westfield	2.80	(NT)
39E				Wiac	4.10	(NT)
39F				Woodstock Fed.	0.50	0.50
39G				Woolworths	1.50	1.47

		Price Per		Closing	
		Cents		Futures	
				Settle	
85	Air-Liquide	520.00	518.00		
10%	Bombard	70.00	70.00		
10%	Aust. Ent.	480.00	483.00		
20%	Beghin, Inc.	167.00	167.50		
13%	Bell Canada	86.00	86.00		
26%	BNF-Garuda	1061.00	1040.00		
29%	Canair	1779	1805		
17%	Canair	1515	1514		
19%	CEN	54.80	52.80		
17%	Chen	77.30	78.10		
17%	Chiyu Kogyo	1753.00	1750.00		
46%	CI-Alcatel	1181	1179		
35%	Club Med.	360.00	365.00		
42%	Clc Borealis	361.00	361.00		
30	CGE	362.00	362.00		
30	CGF	181.50	180.00		
26%	COC	448.00	448.00		
26%	Genesee	448.00	448.00		
28%	EN-Aquabene	1829	1810		
21%	Esso	340.00	341.00		
21%	Enr. Paribas	220.50	229.00		
23%	Pr. Petrobras	260.00	267.00		
17%	Galathea	132.00	132.00		
41%	Hachette	235.50	229.00		
41%	Infat	120.00	120.00		
41%	J. Boron	120.00	120.00		
41%	Indust. Colombes	62.50	62.50		
42%	Lafarge	258.00	252.00		
42%	Leyland	1697	1697		
42%	Loxandrea	221.00	224.00		
28%	L'Oreal	716.00	685.00		
28%	McChesney	71.70	71.70		
28%	Mel. Normandia	45.10	50.30		
28%	Michelin	840	822		
28%	McChesney	536.00	536.00		
51%	Moulinex	83.00	82.00		
51%	Nord	488.00	489.00		
51%	Nobel	50.00	50.00		
54%	North-East	48.00	38.10		
31%	Orica	201.80	203.00		
31%	PURC	108.00	108.00		
31%	Pernod Ricard	304.00	303.00		
	Asahi Chem. Ind.				
	Bayer Pharm.				
	Canon Camera				
	Chiyu Kogyo Ind.				
	Daima House				
	Fuji Photo Film				
	Haseki				
	Himeji				
	Kagami				
	Kanagawa Steel				
	Kawasaki Steel				
	Komatsu				
	Kubota				
	Matsushita Elec.				
	Mitsubishi Chemical				
	Mitsubishi Hynd.				
	Nissan Electric				
	Nippon Electric				
	Nippon Steel				
	Nissan Motor				
	Onoda				
	Pitch				
	Sharp				
	Shimadzu				
	Sony				
	Sankyo Chem.				
	Takachi				
	Tajima				
	Tokai Marine Ind.				
	Toshiba Indus.				
	Tokai Indus.				
	Toto				
	Toyo Kogyo				
	Toyoko				

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brackets) as supplied by a leading trading company.

Major shipping origins Monday included:

Feb-Mar 99.50 (1 1/16 inch shot midling),

Feb-Mar 99.00 offered (98.50).

Feb-Mar 11/16 inch (14 inch shot midling),

Feb-Mar 104.50 offered (100.50).

Soviet (1 1/16 inch shot midling),

Feb-Mar 100.00 offered (99.00).

Egypt 65 66 FC, 134, 15 offered (UNCH).

Sudan Banknote (1 to 40).

Feb-Mar No. 39, unquoted offered (124.75).

Feb-Mar No. 38, unquoted offered (115.51).

Feb-Mar No. 626, unquoted offered (105.19).

Feb-Mar (1 1/2 inch),

Feb-Mar 95.00 (94.00).

Mexico (1 1/16 inch shot midling),

Feb-Mar 95.50 offered (95.50).

Colombia Coastal Crp (1 3/2 inch),

Feb-Mar 97.50 offered (95.00).

## Capital International Stock Market Indices

	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	
World	120.3	124.4	UP 1.5
Europe	109.0	110.7	UP 2.1
U.S. (1)	126.4	126.7	UP 0.9
U.S. (2)	125.8	125.0	UP 2.5
Japan	255.9	255.6	UP 1.5
Canada (2)	194.1	194.1	UP 0.9
Germany	66.5	66.3	UP 4.0
France	127.8	128.7	UP 0.9
Australia	127.3	126.9	UP 7.2
Spain	51.1	50.8	UP 0.8
Switzerland	95.2	96.0	UP 0.8
Netherlands	85.1	85.7	UP 2.0
Italy	59.0	59.5	DN 0.3
Belgium	111.5	112.9	UP 0.5
Denmark	185.2	184.0	UP 0.9
Norway	265.4	273.5	DN 0.7
Austria	119.8	119.8	DN 0.3
Denmark	133.2	133.4	UP 1.0

(1) NYSE (2) TSE  
Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base

## ROTTENBERG WHEAT

Prices C/P (in US \$ 2 North and

and/or Western Dark Spring)

Prices in US\$ per bushels

February 190.00 194.00

March 204.00 208.00

April 190.00 194.00

May 190.00 194.00

June-July 190.00 190.00

## SOTHEBY'S U.S.

Spot 242.00 242.00

Jan-March 227.00 227.00

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# Where the hills are alive

By Clive James

At Heathrow Airport check-in counter in London I was behind a 6ft 6in. male Ethiopian lacrosse goalkeeper who had turned up three days early for a flight to Stockholm. It gradually became apparent that he either lacked the concept conveyed by the English word 'early' or thought the girl behind the counter was threatening him with circumcision. An Australian on the way to Salzburg, I shared his unease.

Salzburg is in Upper Austria. Indeed in the region of Salzburg, Austria couldn't be more Upper without hitting the aeroplane. There are Alps everywhere. Dropping from the sky by courtesy of an Austrian Airlines Boeing 727, I surveyed a landscape straight out of 'The Sound of Music', that epic musical in which Julie Andrews and a small choir of yodelling siblings sing madrigals at the Gestapo, thereby rendering them helpless. Much of the film was in fact shot in this very area. Many a time in the next few days I was to see lush green slopes set at the precise angle for Julie Andrews to sprint up them and achieve lift-off.

The Salzkammergut winds through this precipitous area like a hidden valley. To get into it, the road from the airport tunnels through solid rock. Salzkammergut means salt chamber possession, an indication of what the valley's chief export used to be in ancient times.

The glaciers carved steep walls. When they melted they left a string of lakes and a fast-flowing river which cut the salt chamber still deeper. The strange wealth that made meat last longer was easy to get at. On the other hand the valley itself was not.

Under the old Roman Empire, the Holy Roman Empire that came later and the Austro-Hungarian Empire that came later still, the salt chamber always seemed to be by-passed by the hungry armies. Even the Thirty Years War hardly touched it.

True, 20,000 Protestants were slung out after the mandatory tortures, but no armies came in. Napoleon went around instead of through. Hitler was born just over the hill, near Linz, Berchtesgaden, although high up, it so close by that Julie Andrews could reach it on foot in a matter of minutes. Yet Hitler's chief creation, the Second World War, left the valley almost unharmed.

The river is called the Salzach and still flows so fast over its rocky bed that it looks like a crowd of whirlpools running downstairs in a panic. Defined by the walls of the gorge and some eminently fortifiable outcrops, only one good place offered itself in which to build a town, and there they built Salzburg.

It didn't, of course, happen all at once. For a long while after the Romans went away, hardly anything happened at all. Then, during the long haul of the Middle Ages, the outcrops were found to be ideal places to build a fortress, a monastery and a convent. Snug in their separate walled residences, monks and nuns ignored the world and each other.

Below the outcrops, churches and ancillary buildings accumulated on the flat stone shelves of the river-banks. The town became a little religious kingdom, ruled by whoever could get himself elected to the plush appointment of Erzbischof (Archbishop).

Supposedly these heavily ordained big-wigs wielded power on the Pope's behalf, but increasingly they were in business for themselves. Handing on the tall hat from one to the other, they tirelessly effected improvements, until the town graduated from a hole-in-the-wall hideout for monkish culture to a Gothic capital city which somehow contrived to stay intact while the wars of the Reformation raged behind the next mountain but one.

Reformation and Counter-Reformation slowed down the Renaissance but could not stop it. Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, commonly known as Paracelsus, worked and died in Salzburg. The Salzburgers should give him more publicity than they do. Though a drunk with abominable manners, he marked the transition from alchemy to chemistry. He never discovered the philosopher's stone, but he did manage to come up with zinc.

If he could have hung on for a few years more he might have been patronised by the first true Renaissance Erzbischof, Wolf Dietrich, who came to power in 1587 and initiated the stylistic upheaval which eventually transformed Salzburg into the glittering show-case of baroque architecture that it remains today.

Like the princely rulers of the Italian city states, Wolf Dietrich knew how to pick talent. Indeed several of the architects he hired were Italians, a tradition continued under his successors, Markus Sittikus and Paris Lodron. Under Archbishop Johann Ernst Graf Thun, who ruled from 1687-1709, the process was brought to its *Hohepunkt*, or apex. Fischer von Erlach, who shares with Lukas von Hildebrandt the honor of giving half of Austria the unfailingly brilliant look of the Catholic baroque, moved into town and started rapidly assembling masterpieces. The Dom and the Killeienkirche are only two of his contributions. Hildebrandt barely got a look in. When the dust of construction settled, Salzburg stood revealed as a dream made actual — a miniature capital as beautiful as Cambridge, or as Dresden must have been before the fire-storm.

Archbishop Firmian was the plug-ugly who organised the forced emigration (*erzwungene Emigration*) of the aforementioned 20,000 Protestants. Homogeneous once more, the Salzburgers gracefully stagnated. The rococo passed them by. The only thing that happened was the birth of a prodigiously gifted son to Archbishop Schrattenbach's assistant Kapellmeister.

As well as changing the entire world for the better, the advent of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart came as close as anything in recent times to modifying the static perfection of Salzburg's architecture. Every second building now sports an elaborate plaque identifying

ing it as the site of his birth, or of his wife's sister's death, or of his mother's brother's nephew's friend's dachshund's first litter.

Mozart's departure, which occurred not long after his arrival, was the last event for a long time. During the nineteenth century, Salzburg's main achievement was to become, at long last, part of Austria. Meanwhile boredom thinned the population by 75 per cent. Salzburg was becoming an empty theater. In the late teens of our century, Richard Strauss, Hugo von Hofmannstahl and Max Reinhardt found a way of filling it. With only the occasional interruption, the festival has been growing ever since, until today it is almost big enough to contain the ego of its current prime mover, *das Wunder* Herbert von Karajan.

'Der Chef kommt!' ('Here comes the chief!'). Blasting out of the sky in his private jet, arriving at the Grosse Festspielhaus in a succession of fast cars, von Karajan sets the tone of the Salzburg Festival. It's serious, it's highly organized, and above all it's expensive. Tickets for this year's new production of 'Aida', conducted by *der Chef* personally, had a face value of \$200 plus and changed hands at up to \$1,000 each on the night. For that price, if I had the money, Aida would have to sing like an angel, wear the Star of Africa in her navel and look like Catherine Deneuve dipped in truffle sauce. Is even von Karajan worth it?

Kiri Te Kanawa says yes. Coached and conducted by *das Wunder*, she has had a triumph this year as the Countess in 'Figaro'. Accompanied only by her husband and three attendant Austrian aristocrats, she managed to give her posse of adoring fans the slip and keep a lunchtime tryst with me at a secret restaurant in a lakeside village which must remain *nameless* (nameless).

Nervous lest an insanely jealous Bernard Levin should appear suddenly out of the cuckoo clock, I tried to crack her on the subject of von Karajan. The girl whose voice had just been described by the *Salzburger Nachrichten* as flowing in an undisturbed stream like pure oil (*in ungestörter Strom wie reines Öl*) told me to forget it: the man was all artist, humble under the flash, and singing for him had been the greatest experience of her career.

I consoled myself with the reflection that La Kanawa is notoriously nice. She won't, for example, say a word against that small army of fanatical admirers who follow her to every opening night anywhere in the world, so that every time the curtain goes up on a new production she sees the same faces.

Two of them belong to a pair of rich American consultant anaesthetists — I dimly remember being told that one of them is called Gassman — who have been known to fight each other for the last seat on a plane to wherever she is appearing next. Whether these activities impede their performance as anaesthetists there is no way of knowing, especially if you are the patient.

The thing to do is to dine at the Golden Hirsch, Salzburg's most expensive hotel.

Salzburgers always dine after the opera. They also dine before it. In fact they dine throughout the day. There is a meal in the middle of the morning to help ease the pangs of the long hiatus between breakfast and lunch. There are comparatively few meals in the afternoon but things pick up towards evening.

A few decades of eating on that scale leaves the average Salzburg citizen with legs like Roscoe Tanner's — i.e., like four beer barrels arranged in stacks of two. The men look even tougher.

The Hirsch, though an ideal spot for watching cafe society in action, is a hellishly expensive place to eat. The manager, Count Johannes Walderdorff, is careful to include a pauper's dish in every course, but you would need to be a fairly well-heeled pauper.

Just out of town, at the Seegasthof Leopoldskron ('ein architektonisches Juwel'), his delightful mother courts bankruptcy by running a restaurant where the food is even better than at the Hirsch and costs almost nothing. You can eat in the open-air while contemplating the baroque perfection of Schloss Leopoldskron across the lake. Max Reinhardt used to throw parties there. The building is almost as well-preserved as Gunther Sachs and costs a lot to look at.

Salzburg can fall within the bounds of financial possibility if you pick, choose and plan ahead. There is no point raging against the price of festival tickets. They would cost three times as much again if the city and the State were not subsidising them. Unfortunately none of these reflections helps much when there is a performance of 'La Clemenza di Tito' coming up and the house is sold out.

The lovely English mezzo Anne Howells was one of the principal singers in 'La Clemenza' and slipped me a complimentary ticket. How, you might ask, did this come about?

When I was a graduate student at Cambridge, Miss Howells appeared as a guest star to sing Beatrice in the Opera Society's production of Berlioz's 'Beatrice et Benedict'. I myself appeared in the non-singing but crucial role of a comic waiter who dropped plates. My performance was greeted with roars of indifference. Even today people who were in the audience still don't talk about it. For some reason my operatic career failed to take off. Miss Howells has gone on to greater things but she is not the sort of girl to forget a fellow artist fallen by the wayside.

'Tito' is among Mozart's last works and this production fittingly matched the height of career to the city of his birth. Even the audience caught the mood. During the interval people talked about Mozart instead of eyeing each other's clothes. Everybody liked everybody else. The Austrians even smiled at the Germans, which is saying a lot, because on the whole the Austrians would rather than the Germans just stayed home and sent the money by post.

Year after year Mozart comes home to Salzburg in triumph. You would think that he had flourished there. In fact he suffocated. Schrattenbach's successor as Archbishop was a hard case called Colloredo, who gave the Mozarts a thin time. Wolfgang dreamed of getting out. Finally he had to beg permission. There is a letter from Mozart to Colloredo dated 1 August 1777 that is so full of hon-

orific forms of address it reads like a German translation of a Japanese court circular. Under the marmalade, Mozart's drift is that he yearns for Vienna. Despotism was too narrow a context for what the great musicians now had to offer. Mozart continued the small but significant political movement which began with Haydn and was to culminate in the symbolic moment when Beethoven crossed Napoleon's name off the 'Eroica', having realised that the truly free man was not the Emperor but himself.

And even if Colloredo's despotism had been benevolent, Mozart would probably still have left Salzburg. Looking at the place, you wonder how any artist could want more. But Mozart had no need of perfect surroundings: he took such things in as a glance. For him, the only inexhaustible source of interest was the human spirit. Goethe was impressed with the King of Naples' dignity. Mozart noticed the way the King stood on a box to be taller than his queen. Mozart could never falsify the variety of life, not even to the extent of exalting art above the mundane.

Nothing much gets created at Salzburg now. Instead, it is an arthouse. A Teutonic pall of Kunstbegeisterung (art devotion) would hang over the whole city if it were not for the Austrians' cheery dedication to the promptings of the flesh, especially those generated by a partly empty stomach.

In Salzburg the portraits of the artists stare from every shop window. Countless von Karajans profile dramatically. Even Mozart, who had a sharp sense of his own worth and no fondness for being placed below the salt, would gag at so much worship.

## TO LET

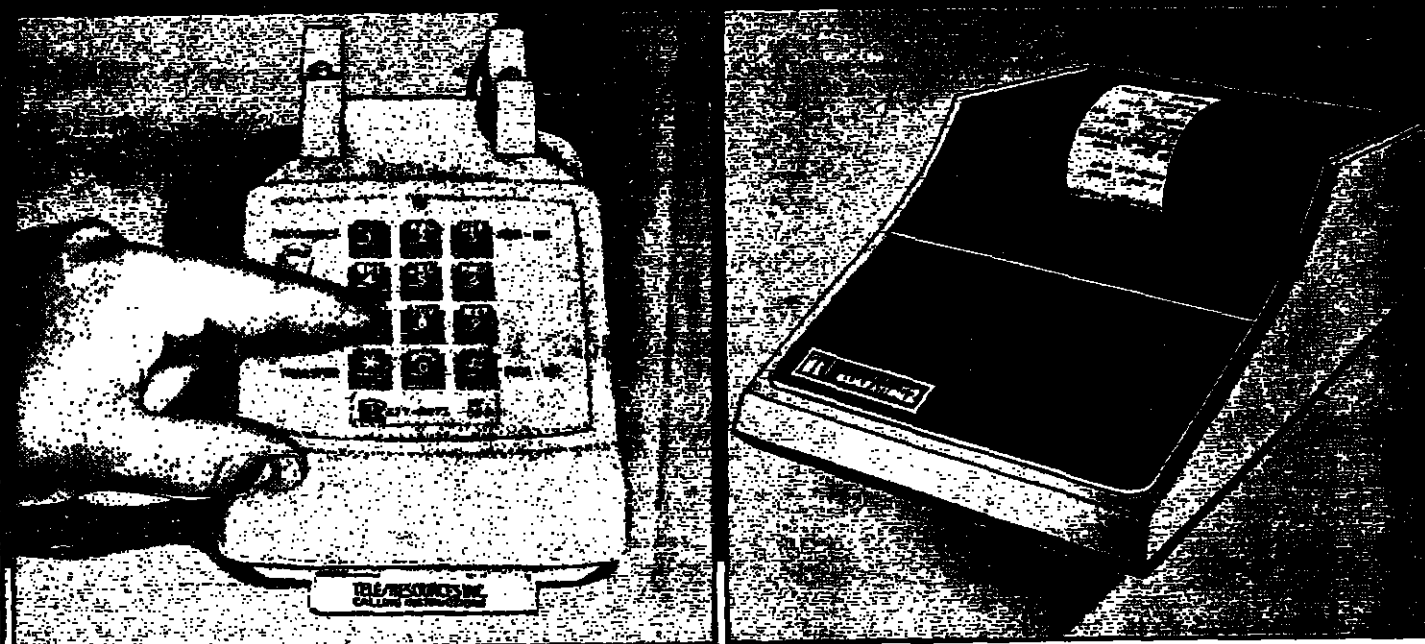
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A-2

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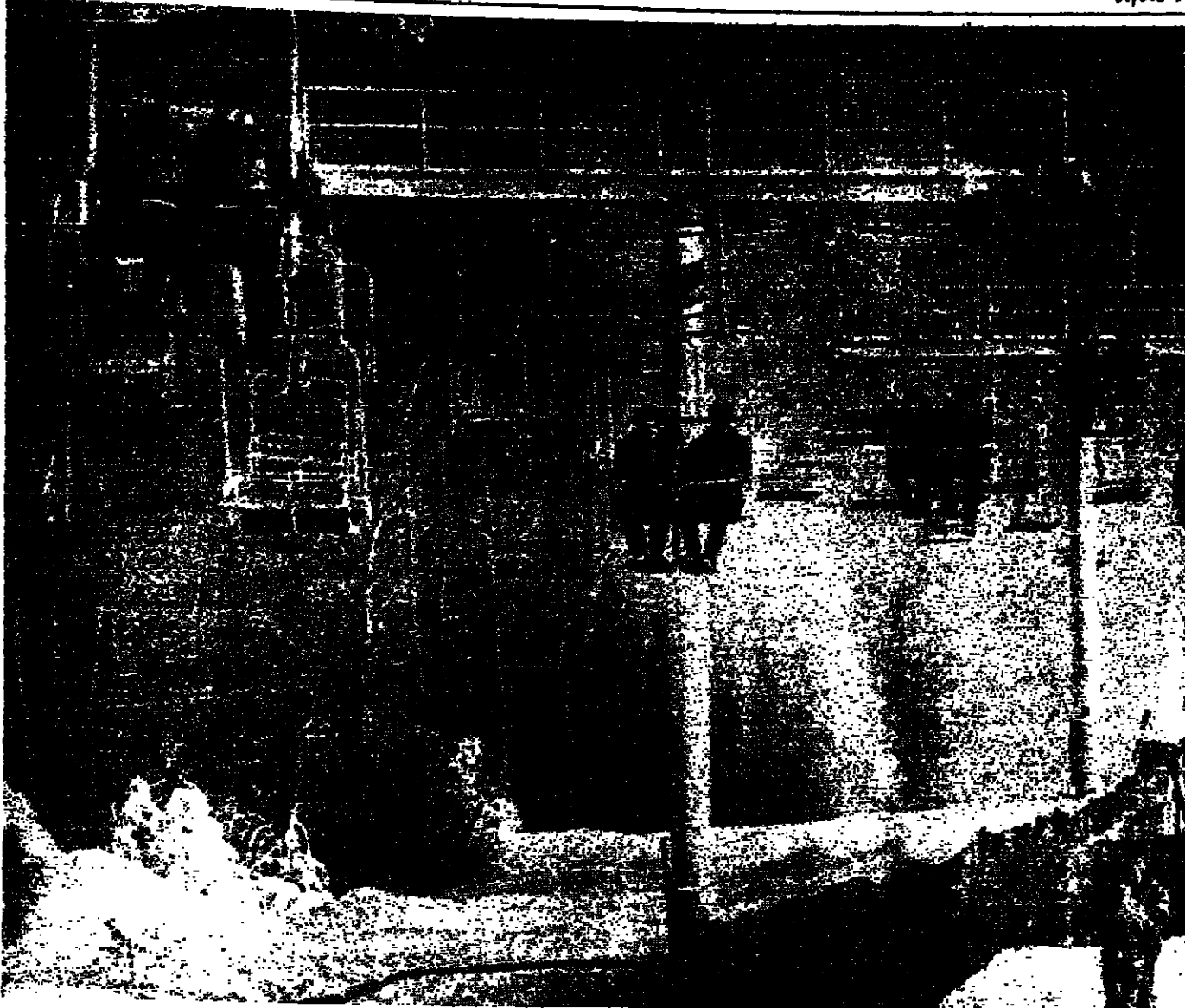
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State troopers man the chair lift at White Face, site of the Olympic Alpine events.



Fur-clad members of the Russian team watch as the Americans, wearing white hats, parade past.

Lake Placid 1980

Despite the disarray of world politics, the games go on



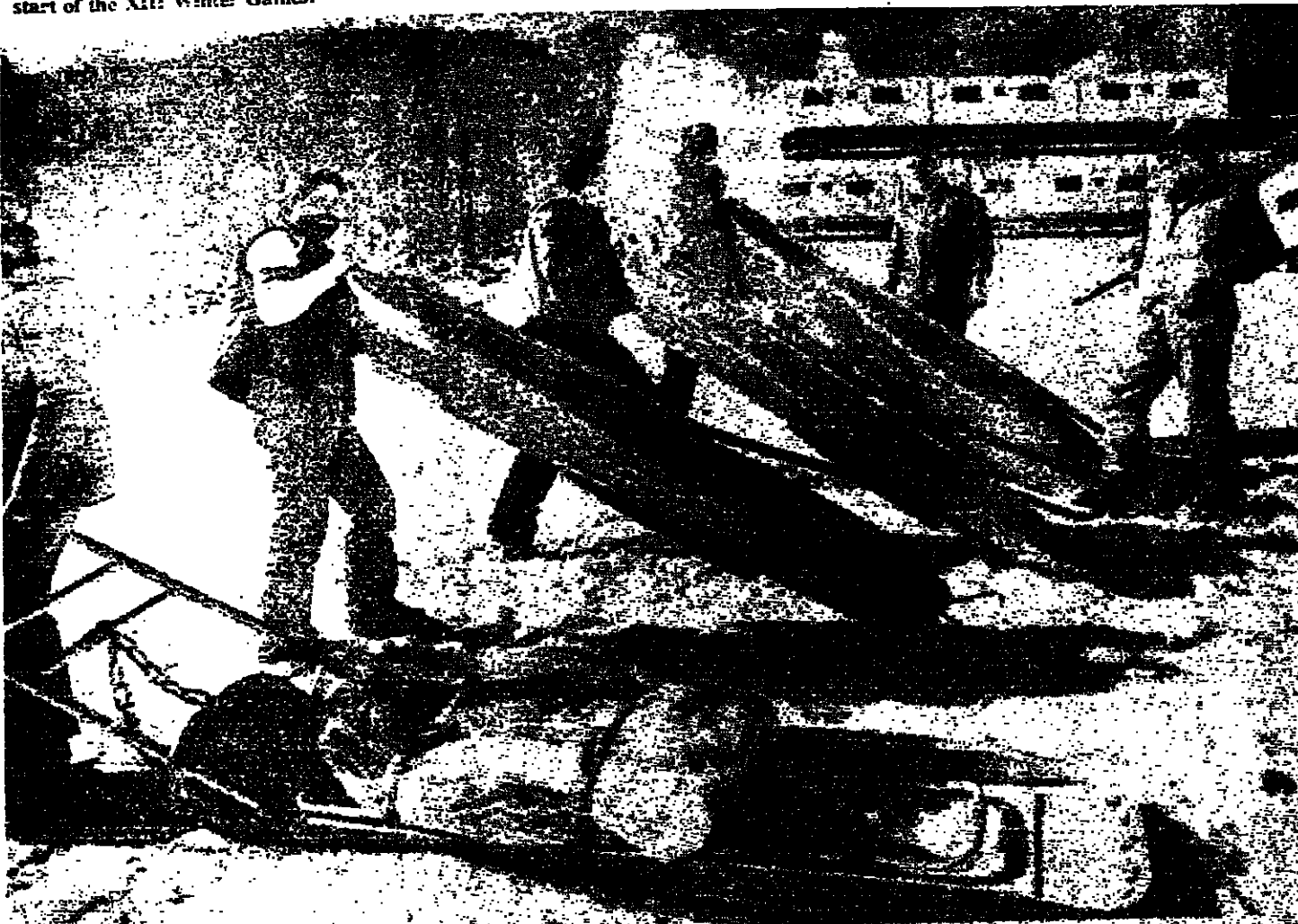
Dr. Charles Kerr, the final flag bearer, carries the Olympic torch into the stadium at the start of the XIII Winter Games.



Dr. Kerr stands at attention after lighting the Olympic flame.



Ueli Schenkel of Switzerland sits behind his luge after a split during the first run of the men's singles championships.



Olympic workers stand at the finish line of the men's downhill race course at Whiteface Mountain with their rescue sleighs.



A U.S. Army helicopter hovers over Lake Placid. On the left are the courses of the giant slalom and at the top of White Face Mountain is the special slalom course.

B.C.

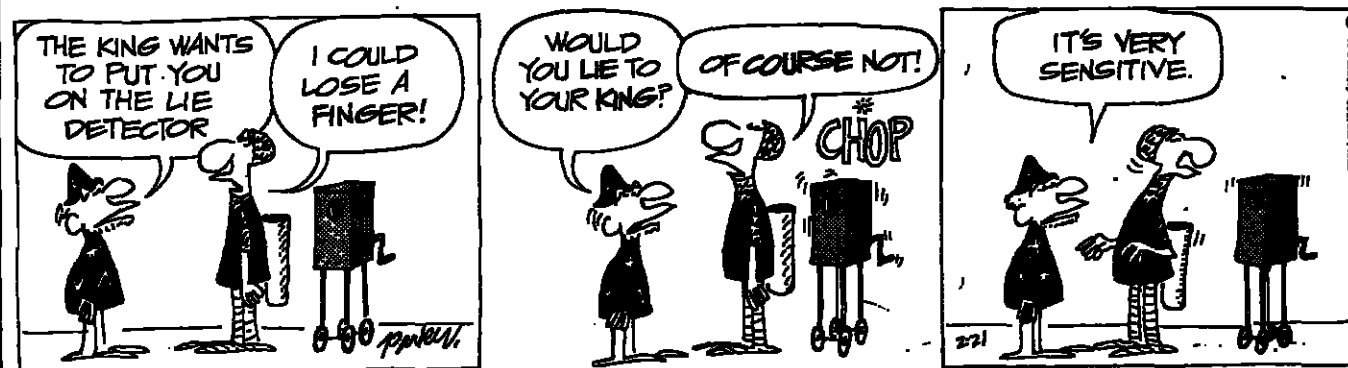
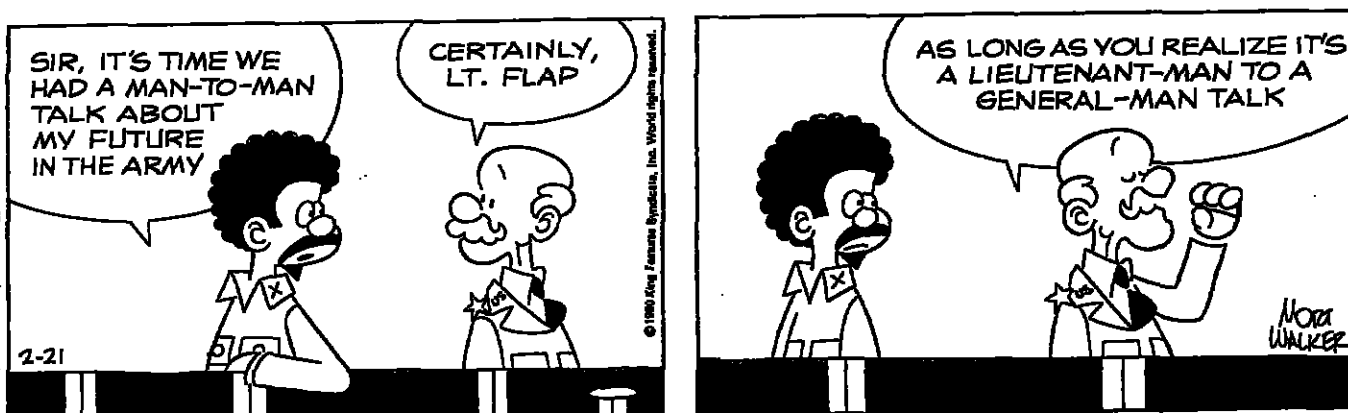
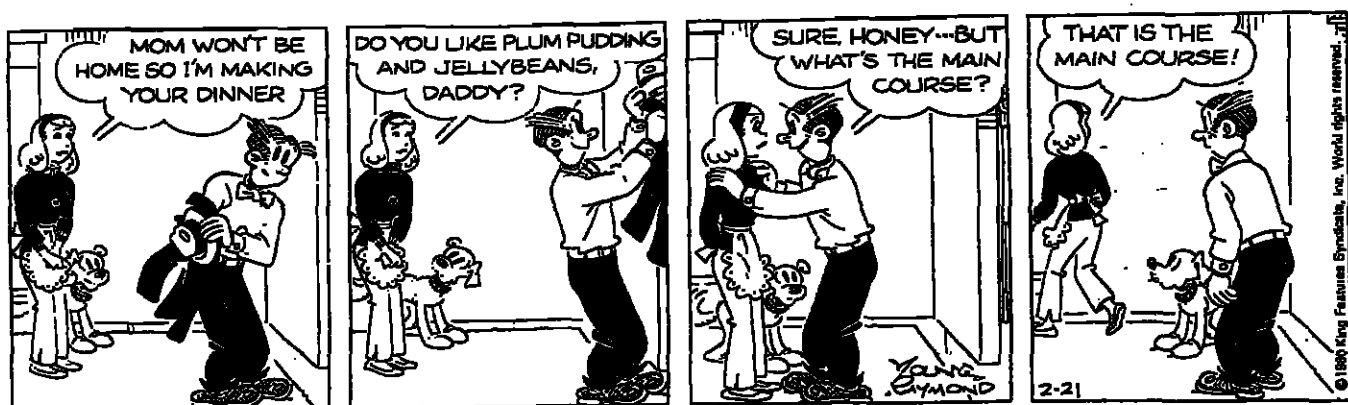
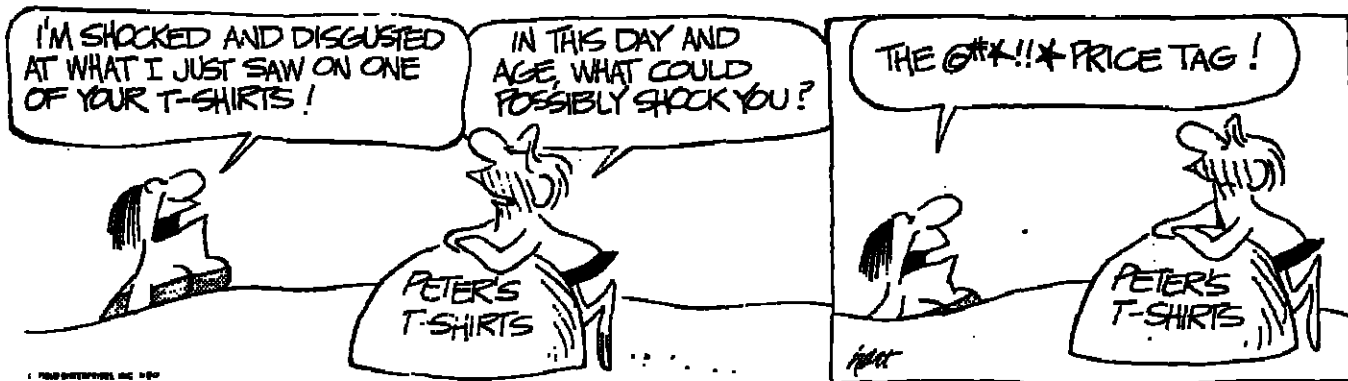
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# DENNIS THE MENACE



'HE'S HYPHENATIN' TILL SPRING JOEY... ALL YOU HAVTA DO IS DUST HIM ONCE IN AWHILE.'

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Bolero

6 Put together

11 Spanish province

12 Very music

13 Enfant terrible

14 Swiss city

15 Locks

16 Brazilian tree

17 Spoken

18 Vanquished

23 Assuage

24 Canonic

25 Service

26 Stripped

28 Mental outlook

31 Lively dance

32 Sympathy's partner

36 Shout folly

41 Margaret Hamilton role

42 Concealed

43 Architectural piece

44 Day-after

45 Fight unit

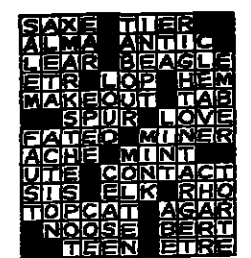
DOWN

1 All wound up in

2 State

3 Acting in the place of

4 B.P.O.E. members



Yesterday's Answer

25 Salt: Fr.

26 Before

28 Big-powers

30 Margaret

31 Skin

32 Little lad

33 In Tabasco

34 "Brute

35 "Brute

36 "Brute

37 "Brute

38 "Brute

39 "Brute

40 "Brute

41 "Brute

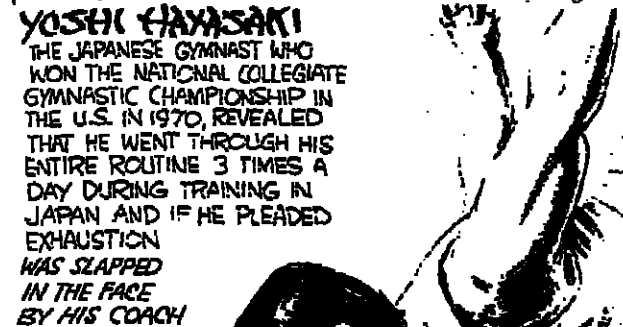
42 "Brute

43 "Brute

44 "Brute

45 "Brute

# Ripley's Believe It or Not!



**YOSHI HAMASAKI**  
THE JAPANESE GYMNAST WHO WON THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE U.S. IN 1970, REVEALED THAT HE WENT THROUGH HIS ENTIRE ROUTINE 3 TIMES A DAY DURING TRAINING IN JAPAN AND IF HE PLEADED EXHAUSTION WAS SLAPPED IN THE FACE BY HIS COACH.

**SILVER PITCHER**  
BY A PROBABLY SILVERSMITH WAS FASHIONED AS SMALL AS A FINGER, AS A SWAGLE DIME.

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## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

### Looking Seven Tricks Ahead

North dealer. North-South vulnerable.

**NORTH**

♠ Q 10 7 4

♥ K J 6

♦ A K 9 3

♣ 5 2

**EAST**

♠ A 6

♥ 9 8 7 5 2

♦ Q 8 6 5

♣ 4

**SOUTH**

♠ K J 9 8 3

♥ Q 10 4

♦ 7 2

♣ A Q 5

**The bidding:**

North East South West

1♣ Pass 1♦ 2♦

2♦ Pass 4♦

**Opening lead — ace of hearts.**

Assume you're declarer at four spades and West starts out by leading the ace and another heart. If you're not the type of player that worries a lot, you win the heart in dummy and lead a trump, hoping to avoid the heart ruff that seems imminent.

Unfortunately, East goes up with the ace of trumps and returns a heart, which West ruffs. West shifts to a low diamond and you later go down one when you try a club finesse that fails.

But at this point, much to West's chagrin, he would find himself unable to exit with a diamond — because you earlier took the precaution of clearing his hand of diamonds. In fact, at this stage, West would have only six cards left, all clubs, and he would have to play one of them into your A-Q. And so, even though you were unable to stop East from giving West a heart ruff, you would come home with the contract.

The moral of the hand, if there is one, is that sometimes it pays to worry.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

### PRAYER TIMES

Thursday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:34	6:53	12:42	4:01	6:24	7:54
Medina	5:37	6:54	12:43	4:00	6:22	7:52
Nejd	5:04	5:25	12:10	3:28	5:50	7:20

### DHAHRAN TV

3:00 Children's Show	Jason of star command 'S
3:36 Vision on	Episode 4
4:00 NBA Basketball	Phoenix at Seattle
5:36 SK Conference Football	Texas vs Texas A & M
6:31 Ghosts of Motley Hall	Double trouble
7:05 Young Peoples special	Cajun Cousins
7:26 Laverne & Shirley	Take my plants, please
7:50 Department "S"	Treasure of the Costa Del Sol
8:37 The Protectors	Rest of your natural
9:02 Oxedix Line	Mutiny
9:52 Channel 3 feature	Hitched

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#### THURSDAY

Afternoon Transmission

Evening Transmission

1:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
1:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
1:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
1:10 This Week's Landmark	9:10 Light Music
1:20 Top of the Pops	9:15 Music Worldwide
1:50 Classical Music	9:45 Eve and Her World
2:20 On Islam	10:00 Youth Welfare
2:30 Jazz Music	10:10 Music
3:00 NEWS	10:15 NEWS
3:10 Press Review	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
3:15 Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:20 Islam The Divine Truth	11:00 World Classics
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:10
3:50 Closedown	11:15 Afro-American Theme
	11:45 On Islam
	12:00 Concert Choice
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	01:00 Close down

### VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News: Feature, The Making of a Nation	VOA WORLD REPORT
News Summary	Midnight
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
10:00 News Roundup	
Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

### BBC

#### Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.43 Look Ahead
Evening Transmission	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.00 World News
1.30 Discovery	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.00 World News
2.30 Sports International	1.09 World Today
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.25 Financial News
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.35 Book Choice
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.40 Reflections
4.00 World News	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1991

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Libra is a sign of balance and justice. You are a fair-minded person who likes to see things from both sides of the coin. You are a peace-loving person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Aries is a sign of fire and energy. You are a passionate person who likes to see things from your own point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**Taurus** (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Taurus is a sign of earth and stability. You are a practical person who likes to see things from a realistic point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20)

Gemini is a sign of air and communication. You are a person who likes to see things from a logical point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22)

Cancer is a sign of water and emotion. You are a person who likes to see things from a sensitive point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Leo is a sign of fire and leadership. You are a person who likes to see things from a confident point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Virgo is a sign of earth and service. You are a person who likes to see things from a practical point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 23 to Dec. 21)

Sagittarius is a sign of fire and adventure. You are a person who likes to see things from a adventurous point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Scorpio is a sign of water and mystery. You are a person who likes to see things from a mysterious point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Pisces is a sign of water and compassion. You are a person who likes to see things from a compassionate point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Aquarius is a sign of air and innovation. You are a person who likes to see things from an innovative point of view. You are a person who likes to see the best in everyone.

هكذا من الاله



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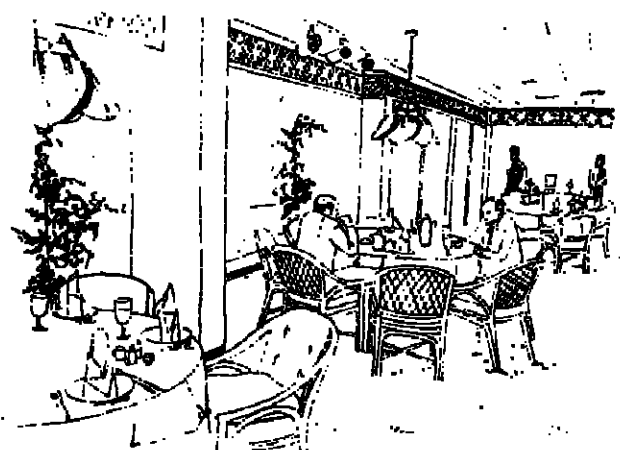
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## Iran asked to clarify terms U.N. panel delayed

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP) — The U.N. panel formed to investigate the former Shah delayed its scheduled departure for Tehran Wednesday and a U.N. spokesman said "clarifications" were being sought from the Iranians on their terms for accepting the mission.

The spokesman did not disclose what new problems may have cropped up.

One of the five U.N. commission members, meanwhile, said there is a "gentlemen's agreement" the American hostages will be released. But he denied reports that a deadline for their freedom had been set.

The commission members had been standing by at the airport in Geneva, Switzerland, for a 1 p.m. departure aboard a chartered flight, but at about 2 p.m. they left the airport and went to the Algerian U.N. mission in the Swiss city. One of the panel members is Mohammed Bedjaoui, the Algerian U.N. ambassador.

A U.N. spokesman in Geneva, Anthony Curnow, said the panel members had not received a final go-ahead from U.N. headquarters in New York, although Tehran radio announced that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had sent a cable to Waldheim giving approval to the mission.

In New York, U.N. spokesman Rudolf Sadjuhar issued a terse statement saying Waldheim had received a cable from the Iranian authorities "but some clarifications are needed. We will make an announcement shortly. The commission is ready for departure." Sadjuhar would not elaborate.

There was a flurry of rumors in Geneva that the Iranians had set new conditions for the arrangement, but U.N. officials had no

immediate comment.

The Tehran radio broadcast, monitored in London, quoted the Bani-Sadr message to Waldheim as saying:

"Now that the demand of Imam Khomeini and the Iranian nation has been conceded regarding the convocation of a court of inquiry and investigation into past American intervention in Iran's internal affairs, through the regime of the former Shah, and the investigation of their treacheries, crimes and corruptions, the commission, whose convocation and scope have the approval of the Imam and the Iranian revolution council may come to Iran."

Earlier, commission member Bedjaoui, speaking with a reporter on the tarmac at the airport in Geneva, said there is "a gentlemen's agreement for the release of the hostages." He added: "It is not true that any deadline has been set" for their release.

Reports published in the United States Tuesday quoted U.N. officials as saying the hostages would have to be released by Feb. 27 or the panel would stop its inquiry.

Curnow said part of a 10-man U.N. support staff would travel with the rest to follow aboard a commercial flight.

After a meeting Tuesday of the revolutionary council heads, Bani-Sadr told reporters that Ayatollah Khomeini had approved final terms for the commission and its convening in Tehran.

Aside from Bedjaoui, other commission members are said to include French lawyer Edmond Petiti, former Venezuelan ambassador to Washington Andres Aguilar, Sri Lanka lawyer Hector W. Jayawardene and Syrian diplomat Adib Daoudy.



President Bani-Sadr

It was still unclear exactly when and how the approximately 50 Americans would be released from the U.S. embassy in Tehran, where they began their 109th day in captivity Wednesday.

Waldheim also was quoted by Vienna's *Die Presse* newspaper as saying the investigation would take one to two weeks and the hostages would be freed in the course of the panel's work.

But that was disputed by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, who told reporters on his return Tuesday to Tehran following a European tour the Americans would not be freed until the commission's work was complete.

Ghotbzadeh said he expected the commission to begin work in Tehran "in the next few days."

The United States gave its approval to the commission's members Saturday.

The panel will investigate Iranian charges that the former Shah engaged in mass murder of political opponents and plundered the nation's treasury during his 37-year reign.

## Militants vow to stand fast at embassies

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (AP) — The occupation of the Belgian and Danish embassies went into a third day Wednesday with leftist militants vowing to remain until their demands are met.

Sources close to the situation said negotiations were continuing between government officials and the occupiers, members of the National Democratic Popular Front who seized both embassies Monday morning.

Inside the embassies, located about one and a half kilometers apart in exclusive residential neighborhoods, the militants continued to block front entrances to the main offices.

Police including riot squads armed with clubs and tear gas were camped in force near both buildings.

A spokesman for the Front said the occupiers were unarmed, and that the ambassadors and other personnel at both embassies were free to come and go.

The militants are demanding release of some 100 political prisoners, an explanation from the government on the alleged disappearance of about 600 persons, and improved living conditions for Mexico's poor.

The government denies there are any political prisoners in the country following enactment of an extensive amnesty law in 1977 and 1978 by President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Meanwhile in El Salvador, thousands of leftist protesters marched through San Salvador, keeping up their pressure for the ouster of the four-month-old junta.

Some 5,000 members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, the country's largest leftist group, organized the demonstration Tuesday, the seventh march protesting government policy in as many days. The group has led a leftist alliance to press for social reforms and eventually, establishment of a Marxist government.

Many shopkeepers closed their stores in anticipation of violence, but none was reported.

Shortly after the demonstrators reached a farm loan bank the Bloc had occupied for two weeks, the bank was vacated and the last 75 of 450 hostages were freed.

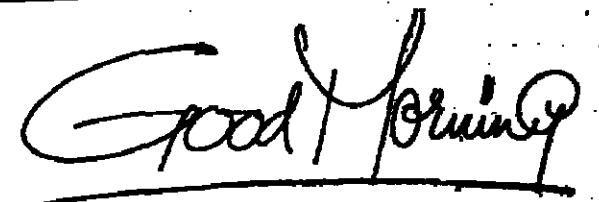
Group spokesmen said the government had met all its demands. The group had called for better loan rates for farmers and the release of political prisoners. The government had no comment.

Salvador's civilian-military junta, the second of its type since the military staged a coup last October ousting President Carlos Humberto Romero, appeared content to let the group march without interference.

But informed sources said the junta's two military and three civilian members were bickering over how to handle increasing tensions. Similar pressure in December prompted resignations from three civilian members of the junta.

The three were replaced by two Christian Democrats and an independent. Reliable sources say leftists and rightists within the armed forces now are putting pressure on the Christian Democrats to resign.

The Bloc continues to occupy an Education Ministry office seized Monday and the capital's Foreign Industrial Development offices, occupied since last Friday. In all, more than 100 hostages are being held.



By Jihad Khazen

The story is told of how Winston Churchill once read a speech he was due to deliver to the House of Commons to an aide of his. The idea was to see how it sounded. When he finished, he asked the aide what he thought. The man started praising the speech, its lucidity, its liveliness, how it hit just the right note, etc. Churchill was not satisfied. He insisted on a full view. "Quite honestly, sir," the man said, "I couldn't tell whether you were for or against the motion."

To the man's surprise, the great leader was gratified. "Thank you, thank you," he laughed. "That's exactly what I wanted."

The British are (or rather were in their heyday) the acknowledged masters of this kind of double talk, where no possible course of action remains unopened, where everything and nothing is said. It was they, after all, who coined the phrase, "Mastery inactivity." And it was they who used this mode of velvet verbalizations to hide the iron glove, as when the particular British colonial administrator always signed himself "Your most obedient servant" when issuing orders of expulsion to this or that troublesome local politician.

Arabs at present are in dire need for such an art. No sooner a disagreement is sensed than everyone concerned rushes

into speeches or print, denouncing and vilifying before the opposite side is given a chance to explain, let alone defend, his point of view. This "rush to judgment" is not wholly without merit — after all, there is certainly need for a clear yea and nay. But by no means always, and certainly not in politics —

But the signs are that we are learning fast. Some politicians can talk for hours without letting you know which side they are on. A few weeks back our political cartoonist coined the word "acceptorist," an amalgam of "acceptor" and "rejectionist," to describe a certain breed of politician adept at playing, or at least trying to play, both ends against the middle. This development is on the whole not too unhealthy.

Finally, let us end with the late President Kennedy who, on an election tour in somewhere like Iowa, addressed a multitude of farmers on his political philosophy. He was in good form. Great words came tumbling down; global strategy, the balance of terror, zones of influence, the ideological struggle and so on and so forth. He ended by asking the audience if they understood his drift.

"Not exactly, sir," someone volunteered. "But please don't bother to explain it all once more ..."

Translated from Ashraf Al Awaad

## Gold prices fall on world markets

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP) — Gold prices slumped around the world Wednesday and the dollar kept up its recent steady performance against leading currencies, as financial markets noted a slight easing in world tensions.

The afternoon gold fixing of \$ 606.00 an ounce was down from \$ 625.00 at the opening fixing, and down from \$ 652.25 at Tuesday afternoon's fixing.

Gold dropped \$ 23 in Zurich, Europe's biggest bullion market, to a mid-morning price of \$ 633.50 a troy ounce from \$ 656.50 late Tuesday.

In London, gold fell \$ 12 to \$ 633.50, from Tuesday's closing of \$ 645.50.

Earlier in Hong Kong, which was closed for the Chinese New Year Monday and Tuesday,

## Tito called 'subjectively' healthier

BELGRADE, Feb. 20 (AP) — President Josip Broz Tito's doctors said Wednesday the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader felt better, but his actual condition remained grave and without change.

"Comrade president spent the night peacefully and subjectively feels better," Tito's medical panel reported in a brief midday advisory.

But it said the general state of Tito's health, grave since the onset of complications in early February, was without change.

"Measures of intensive treatment are being continued," the doctors said.

The Wednesday bulletin made no specific mention of the heart or kidney weaknesses which developed after the amputation of Tito's left leg.

Doctors were said to have worded their bulletin to indicate that although Tito felt better, there was no substantive improve-

ment in his medical condition.

On Tuesday, the panel had reported "less marked" problems with Tito's kidneys, apparently after use of a dialysis machine to take over the organic function of cleansing the blood of wastes.

But they said in that bulletin as well that Tito's condition remained grave and intensive treatment was continuing at the Ljubljana Clinical Center in Slovenia.

At least two cars of Tito's personal blue train, meanwhile, were moved from Belgrade and were seen Tuesday in a railroad yard in Ljubljana. There has been speculation among Yugoslavs that should Tito die, his body would be returned to Belgrade aboard the blue train, perhaps making stops along the way.

Tito, Yugoslavia's president for life and a founder of the non-aligned movement, has been hospitalized since Jan. 12.



RESCUE: Riverside, California, police helicopter pilot Jon Olsen hovers his craft to pick up a stranded motorist. A police officer ties a life preserver to the driver, who was caught in floodwaters near Canyon Lake. California has been hit by seven days of heavy rain.

## Would use military force

## S. Africans set to intervene in Rhodesia

PRETORIA, Feb. 20 (Agencies) — Senior South African military officials were quoted Wednesday as saying their country would feel compelled to intervene militarily should law and order break down completely in Rhodesia after this month's elections.

Reports of the warning were published in leading South African newspapers Wednesday. Informed sources said they were based on an "off-the-record" briefing for defense correspondents at military headquarters here to which foreign newsmen were not invited.

The briefing was believed to be intended to set out well in advance South Africa's position over Rhodesia and the circumstances in which it might send its troops across the border.

These were, according to the reports: total chaos, in which the lives of whites seeking to flee were endangered, intervention in Rhodesia by forces of another country, such as Mozambique, Cuba or Tanzania; or a threat to South Africa's own security.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha has already said South Africa would contemplate intervention in Rhodesia in event of total breakdown there, but that the matter would first be put to Parliament in Cape Town.

South Africa would not necessarily wait for an invitation to intervene from Britain or the government which came to power in Salisbury after the Feb. 27-29 election, the officials said.

"In the event of a complete breakdown of government, and chaos in Rhodesia, South Africa will feel duty bound to intervene militarily," they were quoted as saying.

Refugees fleeing to South Africa would be the major factor in such a decision. "There might be pockets of refugees cut off from

South Africa, and if they want to come here South Africa will be forced to take a hand — we will not wait to be asked," the officials said.

Harry Schwarz, defense spokesman of the opposition Federal party, said Tuesday night that the consequences of South African intervention in Rhodesia could be extremely grave.

He told reporters that, if such intervention were undertaken for humanitarian reasons, this would have to be stated very clearly so there could be no misunderstanding about the objectives.

The revelations came as South Africa's military took control of a northern border region.

The decision Tuesday to give the military control of northern Natal province — in an area along the Mozambican, not the Rhodesian border — followed a black nationalist guerrilla attack on a store near Mozambique.

Guerrillas have stepped up their attacks in South Africa recently. Last month three guerrillas seized a suburban Pretoria bank in a vain bid to force the release of black political prisoners. There has been a series of less spectacular bombings and assaults on police stations in rural areas and black townships.

In Salisbury meanwhile, British governor Lord Soames Wednesday met with Marxist guerrilla chief Robert Mugabe to discuss pre-election violence.

As hopes for free and fair elections fades, Soames was expected to ask Mugabe to order thousands of his guerrillas to observe the seven-week ceasefire and stop intimidating rural voters, British sources said.

Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African

National Union (Patriotic Front faction) which is expected to win most of the 80 contested executive national Assembly seats in the election next week, has steadfastly denied his men are breaching the ceasefire. Instead, he has charged irregular security force auxiliaries loyal to Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, the American-trained Methodist bishop, with the violence.

He has threatened that his 15,000 armed guerrillas gathered in 14 assembly camps under British Commonwealth monitoring forces will resume their seven-year war if Soames cracks down on the party.

Soames has already banned a ZANU (PF) candidate from campaigning and halted canvassing in the Southern Triangle-Hippo Valley area which is heavily infiltrated by Mugabe's guerrillas.

The governor has also threatened to take further steps against ZANU (PF) unless ceasefire violations and intimidation are stopped.

In another development, Britain has told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim it "is ready to accept an observer from the United Nations" in Rhodesia, U.N. spokesman Rudolf Sadjuhar said.

He said Waldheim had passed that information along Saturday to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who a week ago wrote Waldheim asking him to "make an immediate fact-finding visit" to Rhodesia.

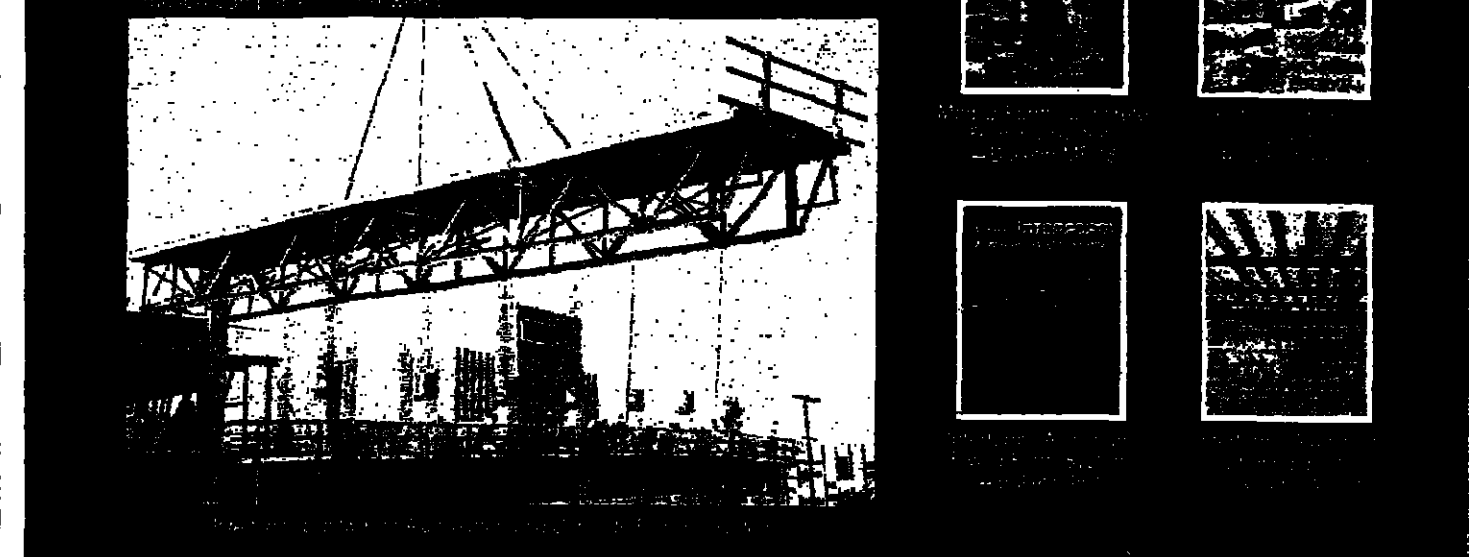
Also, Britain has told the Organization of African Unity the OAU delegation to monitor the Rhodesian elections cannot be called an observer team because the group is not party to the London peace agreement, OAU officials said.

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